



The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1896.

Notes of the Month.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, held on March 5, the following were elected Fellows of the Society :

- Mr. Arthur Herbert Church, M.A., F.R.S., Shelmley, Kew ;
- Lieut.-Colonel John Pilkington, Sandown Park, Liverpool ;
- The Rev. Bryan William Hockenhull Molyneux, D.C.L., 56, Mill Street, Ludlow ;
- Dr. David Murray, M.A., 169, West George Street, Glasgow ;
- Mr. John Lewis, The Vinery, New Shoreham ;
- Mr. Frederick Arthur Crisp, Grove Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.

We are glad to record that on this occasion, as on that of the previous election, all the candidates proposed were elected. We hope it may be taken from this that the reign of the professional blackballer is at an end in the society.



With regard to the important discoveries made at St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, by the removal of the modern plaster from the west wall of the nave, and which were alluded to by Mr. Haverfield in the "Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain" in the *Antiquary* of February last, a paper was read by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. In that paper Mr. Hope described the discoveries as consisting of (1) a lofty archway from which the jambs and voussoirs

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had unfortunately been removed, and (2) two original small round-headed windows, which had subsequently been increased in height. The walls of the nave are throughout built of white mortar, but the voussoirs of these window-heads were laid with pink mortar, and the wall had been plastered with the same material. Mr. Hope pointed out the remarkable similarity of construction between the work at St. Martin's and that of the admittedly Roman tower or pharos in Dover Castle, the window-heads of which are built of alternate tiles and thin stone slabs, which seems also to have been the case at St. Martin's. Mr. Hope showed that the plan of St. Martin's differs from those of St. Pancras, Canterbury (c. 597), Rochester (604), Lyminge (633), and Reculver (664) in several points, and he suggested that the nave might actually be part of the church described by Bede as "anciently built in honour of St. Martin, while the Romans still dwelt in Britain," and which was afterwards used for worship by Queen Bertha and Bishop Liudhard, and later by St. Augustine and his companions on their arrival in this country.



An important discovery is announced from Sussex. We learn from an account published by the Rev. Prebendary Gordon, Vicar of Harting, that what is believed to be a Romano-British camp has been found on North Marden Down, two miles south of Harting. It seems that early in the month of March Mr. S. J. Bennett, chief officer of the Ordnance Survey in progress in that part of Sussex, sent to Mr. Gordon a tracing (we quote Mr. Gordon's words) "of a plan of some splendid earthworks discovered by him that day in a new part of the downs. In the old times the Ordnance Survey did noble service as geographers, repeating precision with utmost care, proof upon proof. The new Ordnance Survey has this great advantage, that it surveys every inch of ground historically, and specially searches for traces of ancient work. What the depths are to the sea-dredger, that the high-terraced and recessed downs are to the modern scientific land-measurer of the soil of England. Mr. S. J. Bennett, who was sent from Derby, acting under command of Colonel Hedley, officer commanding the Ordnance Survey,

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Derby, has made a most interesting discovery, viz., that of a southern camp, a sixth, supplementing the five other hill forts in this neighbourhood—that on the Harting beacon, a mile round, discovered by me in 1886 (*Sussex Archaeological Collections, Notes and Queries*, xxxix., p. 225); Tarberry, where the remains are chiefly British; Hemner (Roman); British plateau fort at Kildevil Lane Copse; and in the west, Eckenfields, where traces of Roman occupation have been found."

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"The newly-found camp is immediately south-east of the noble circle of Up Park, the seat of Colonel Turnour-Featherstonhaugh, which lies in the midst, and seems, by its vaster ring of eight miles, to outvie its older six-ringed brother circles. It may be found about 500 yards south of White Gates, Up Park, North Marden side. It is on the Hornby property, but for the most part on the open down, though some of it is woodland, the largest of the three tumuli being at the north head of the wood. In some places to the east, where the ground is steep, there is, as at Beacon Hill, less fortification; but, as at Beacon Hill, the same points, south and west, are most strongly fortified. The new camp lies within easy signal of Bex Hill, with its two tumuli, and the beacon to the north-east. At the furthest point south there is a noble agger 240 feet long and 6 feet high, where the centurion of Vespasian or Hadrian may have trod, well sheltered and sunny. At the end are two fine circlelets of barrows, lying close to one another like two eyes in the turf. Towards the west the curve of the foss on the Winchester side reminds one of the circumvallation of St. Catherine's Hill, and, like it, the inner part has a sort of maze. It is hoped that Chancellor Parish and the Sussex Archaeological Society may fully explore this new find, which is of the greatest interest. The camp to one coming from the south is about five miles north-west of Lavant station. It is a gem of beauty and shelter, and the first Sussex oversea birds, stonechats, and one wheatear, were basking where the old Romans did many years ago. Mr. Bennett told me he found out this newly-discovered camp by measuring from the forts already found, and remarking to himself that there ought to be one in the place where he

has succeeded so well in locating it. One name of the down which forms the western part of the camp is Handle Down. This may be connected with Hamble, Hambledon, and a down called Main or Meon Down, near Up Park, which will connect us with the ancient Jutes. It may be added that this camp is within sight of the furthest western point in Sussex, Lady Holt Park."

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In the last number of the *Antiquary* we alluded to an act of vandalism perpetrated in France, by which a dolmen from Locmarriquer had been removed to a cemetery in order to be placed on the grave of "an archaeologist." We were not, at the time, aware who it was who had so acted. We are glad to be able to state that the grave of no real antiquary has been desecrated in this fashion by misdirected filial affection. It appears that the grave in question is that of a M. Picketti, who is described as having been a "collector of antiquities." This may be, and very often is, quite another thing. We are glad to hear that great indignation has been caused in France by what has occurred, and that steps have been taken to prevent the repetition of such an act in the future.

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A discovery of no little interest has just been made in Durham Cathedral. In the flooring of a little chamber on the west side of the Galilee, generally supposed to be a small vestry, was a stone, the situation and peculiarity of which has often excited the interest of local archaeologists. As the result of a conference between the Dean (Dr. Kitchin), the Rev. Dr. Greenwell, and the Rev. Dr. Fowler, it was decided a few days ago to raise the stone, and on this being done it was found to have covered a circular well, neatly lined with worked stones, and reaching to a depth of about thirty-four feet, where it was filled in with some solid material. In a corresponding situation on the path below the west end of the Galilee was a blocked-up circular arch, which it was thought might have some connection with the well. On opening this out it was found to be the outside opening of the chamber, at the far side of which is the lower end of the well, with access through a good-sized opening, so that persons outside the abbey could use it as a dip well, whilst those inside could use

it as a draw well. The lowest course of the lining of the well rests upon the solid rock, under which is a seam of coal. Over the latter a small quantity of water trickles. The accumulation of rubbish with which the well was choked to a depth of some feet has been removed, but nothing further of consequence has been found. This newly-found well is not marked in the earliest known plans of the cathedral, therefore it must have been stopped up for a hundred and fifty years at least. The well on the banks in the immediate neighbourhood, known as St. Cuthbert's Well, is dated 1690, and it is thought that the water may have been diverted to St. Cuthbert's Well at that time, and the old abbey well then stopped up.



It would seem that there is to be a little "climbing down" in regard to the proposals respecting the west front of Peterborough Cathedral. It may be remembered, that on the strength of a statement made by Mr. Pearson last year, the Dean of Peterborough issued an importunate appeal for a very big sum (we forget the exact amount), which it was said was absolutely necessary if the west front of the cathedral was to be saved from ruin. We ventured at the time to express a very strong dissent from the proposal, which was received with decided incredulity, as to its necessity, by antiquaries in general. It now seems that a much smaller sum is to be asked for, and much less work is proposed.



We are informed that during the work of excavation at Hooton Roberts Church, Yorkshire, the remains of the Earl of Strafford have been found, and it is said that "notwithstanding the lapse of time since his tragic death, the skull was in a good state of preservation, containing a complete set of fine teeth." There were remnants of crimson velvet upon what had been an elaborately fashioned coffin. This coffin and that of Lady Strafford were unexpectedly found, side by side, only six inches under the chancel floor.



We regret to have to record the deaths of some well-known antiquaries—the Rev. H. Whitehead, whose sudden death deprives the Cumberland and Westmoreland Society of one

of its most active members, and one whose scholarly and painstaking work has assisted in raising the publications of that society to the high level of excellence which they have attained. Mr. Whitehead was formerly a well-known London clergyman. In the midlands, Mr. Justin Simpson, who was well known as an accomplished genealogist, has passed away; while at Durham, the death of Mr. J. H. Le Keux, at the age of eighty-three, recalls a name, which in the early days of the revival of the study of mediæval archæology in this country, attained a wide celebrity in connection with the admirable engravings associated with father and son. Mr. J. H. Le Keux was a pupil of the third James Basire, and engraved some of the famous *Oxford Almanacks*. A descendant of a distinguished Huguenot family, he was born in London nearly eighty-four years ago. His father (under whom he worked after leaving Basire) was the eldest of a family of renown as landscape and architectural engravers. Mr. Le Keux produced a great number of plates for Mr. Ruskin's *Modern Painters* and *Stones of Venice*. His *Crypt at Gerard's Hall* and *Anglo-Norman Doorway, Harmonds-worth Church*, were exhibited at the Academy in 1853. He was accustomed to engrave after his own drawings, and approved himself an artist in either method. For some thirty years previous to his death he had lived at Durham, where he long acted as the manager of the publishing and bookselling firm of Messrs. Andrews.



The old order is so rapidly changing, and time-honoured customs on all sides are so generally becoming things of the past, that it seems worth while to place on record any that are still observed. The following account of the old Shrovetide custom of playing a traditional game of football, with a certain amount of ceremonial observance, is taken from the *Yorkshire Post* of February 19. It was too late for us to include it in the *Antiquary* for March, but it seems worth while to preserve it, and we therefore insert it in the magazine for the present month:

"OLD-FASHIONED FOOTBALL."

"The usual old-time game of football was played at Sedgefield yesterday between the

tradesmen and countrymen of the district. Two or three thousand spectators and players assembled on the village green, and at one o'clock Mr. Webb, the parish clerk, made his appearance, and amidst loud cheering proceeded to the bull-ring. Passing the ball three times through this ring, it was thrown high in the air, and on its descent it became public property. The play was of shorter duration than usual, lasting only forty minutes. The countrymen had the game well in hand throughout, being decidedly stronger numerically than their opponents, and succeeded in landing the ball into their alley—the North End Pond. The ball was secured by B. Hart, who was carried shoulder high in his dripping clothes up the North End to the bull-ring, where the ball was again passed through the ring and handed back to Hart. There was less rough play than usual. A similar game was played at Chester-le-Street, and after the usual fun and excitement victory rested with the 'Down-streeters.'

We shall always be glad to preserve in these notes, accounts of old customs still observed if our readers will kindly send them to us.



A very remarkable discovery is reported from Italy, where the remains of a temple have been found between Velletri and Porto d'Anzio. The excavations already made indicate that the original building belongs to the sixth century B.C. It was altered at later periods, more particularly in the fourth century B.C. At this later period a trench appears to have been cut in the middle of the building, into which the votive offerings of previous periods were thrown, and in which they have been buried, till the recent excavations have brought them to light. The pediment of the original temple appears to have been adorned with painted terracotta statues of the older Greek type. They are the most remarkable of their kind as yet discovered in Italy. Professor Barnabei considers that the remains are those of the shrine of Mater Matuta mentioned by Livy. The discovery is one of the most important which has been made for a long time past. We shall, no doubt, hear more about it when the excavations have been continued to greater extent.

Very general attention was drawn to the price of 1,000 guineas which was recently given at one of Messrs. Sotheby's sales for a copy of Caxton's edition of the *Canterbury Tales*. Regarding this, Mr. W. Roberts writes in the *Athenæum* of February 29 as follows: "On Wednesday, Messrs. Sotheby had the privilege of selling by auction one of the rarest and most interesting works printed by Caxton—a large copy (10½ by 7½ inches) of the *editio princeps* of the *Canterbury Tales*, and the exceedingly high price paid for the book, £1,020, combined with the keenness of the competition for it, indicate the extent to which collectors are prepared to go for books which are really rare and intrinsically interesting. The copy is, moreover, incomplete, wanting nineteen leaves, whilst two of the leaves present have the corners torn off. According to the late Mr. Blades, nine copies are known, but only two are complete—i.e., possess 372 leaves—one of which is in the Museum and the other is at Merton College. The Spencer (now Mrs. Rylands's) and the Grenville copies have six leaves supplied in facsimile. Mr. Blades has not recorded an imperfect copy sold at a supplementary sale of books from 'White Knights' in 1820, and purchased by Tom Payne for 30 guineas, and this copy, with that sold on Wednesday—included in part of the library from Barlaston Hall—bring the number up to eleven. The copy in the fourth part of the Heber Library, sold by Evans in 1834, consisted of 222 leaves, and sold for £110 15s.; whilst Mr. Huth's copy, purchased in 1861 for £300, wants only sixteen leaves, and is perhaps the most complete example which has occurred in the market for over half a century. Lord Spencer's copy of this edition was exhibited at the Caxton Celebration in 1877. So far as the amount realized by the 'Barlaston' copy is concerned, it is, I believe, the highest, with three exceptions, ever paid at auction for a Caxton. These exceptions are Lord Jersey's copy of *King Arthur*, £1,950—the highest of all—and the same owner's copy of the *Histories of Troy*, £1,820, both sold in 1885; and the Roxburghe copy (which cost £50) of the 'Troy' book, for which the Duke of Devonshire paid £1,060 10s. in 1812. But the first two of these books were complete,

and the third only wanted the last leaf. By comparison, and from a commercial point of view, therefore, the Caxton sold on Wednesday may be regarded as the most valuable English book which has ever been sold under the hammer in this country."

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We have alluded on former occasions to the Mentz psalter recently sold by Mr. Quaritch to the British Museum. It is remarkable what a large number of liturgical works and service-books have been recently let loose in the English book-market, owing to the deaths of various collectors, the dispersion of large private libraries, and other causes. Among the minor works of this class are a number of French service-books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many of which have passed hands at prices far above the intrinsic value of the books themselves. Few persons, even among those who have studied the subject, are aware of the enormous number of these books in existence. It was one of the fashions of the two centuries preceding the Revolution, for the bishops, and the larger monastic churches in France, to compile and issue fresh editions of their missals, breviaries, rituals, and other books, and the number of these books in existence is quite appalling. So far, even in France, no complete catalogue of them has been compiled. We have recently come across an original advertisement of the books published by Bishop de St. Aulaire for the diocese of Poitiers in the middle of last century. It seems of sufficient interest to justify its presence in our pages, and it will be found elsewhere in our present issue, under the heading of "Short Notes and Correspondence." When it is remembered that there were about a hundred and twenty dioceses in France before the Revolution, and that in nearly all of them similar books were provided, it will be recognised at once what an enormous number of these books there must be. Their use was only finally abandoned in 1871, when the Roman books were introduced in the diocese of Paris, which was the last to retain its own separate rite. We allude to this matter here, as the prices asked in England for these books are often absurdly high, and people fairly familiar with the subject are quite unaware of the very great

number of them in existence. Many of these later books have no connection with the earlier ones of the same name. Thus the old Bayeux books, which bore an important relation to those in use in England before the Reformation, were wholly abandoned in the seventeenth century, and the editions of the *Missale Bajocense* issued at that time and subsequently, together with those of the Breviary, are wholly modern inventions, of comparatively little interest, or importance, as compared with those they superseded, and whose honoured titles they usurped.



A very important discovery of a burying-ground of the Neolithic period, near Worms, is announced. The discovery is due to Dr. Köhl, of the museum at Worms. According to a description published in the *Standard* (from which our account is taken) about seventy graves have been examined, and already the number of the vessels found, most of them very tastefully ornamented, is said to exceed one hundred. Not the slightest trace of a metal has as yet been discovered in the graves; on the other hand, the presence of arm-rings of blue and gray slate is curious. In the most recently-opened graves of women three arm-rings made of slate were removed from the upper arm of one skeleton, four from that of another, and six from the lower arm of a third skeleton. In a man's grave there was on the neck of the skeleton a small, conically-polished ornament of syenite, not perforated, but provided with a groove for the string. The other ornaments from the graves consist of pearls, mussel-shells made in the form of trinkets, perforated boars' tusks, and small fossil mussels. These ornaments were worn by men and women alike. There existed, according to this, a variety of ornaments, utensils, and other objects made of stone, mussels, and bones. Ruddle and ochre fragments, which were used for tattooing and colouring the skin, are also frequent. In hardly a single case was there missing from the women's graves the primitive corn-mill, consisting of two stones—the grinding-stone and the grain-crusher. The men's graves contain weapons and implements, all of stone, with whetstones

and hones for sharpening purposes. They consist of perforated hammers, sharpened hatchets, axes, and chisels, as well as of knives and scrapers of flint. That there was no want of food is shown by the many vessels, often six or eight, in one grave, and the remains of food found near them, the latter being bones of various kinds of animals.



A correspondent writes to complain that a camp and certain entrenchments known as Bulstrode, at Bulstrode Park, Gerrard's Cross, Berkshire, are in process of being removed, if, indeed, their disappearance is not already an accomplished fact. Our correspondent names a particular person as blameable in the matter, but without further information on this point we prefer to mention no names. We have no doubt, now that attention is drawn to it, that the matter will be duly inquired into by those interested in the archaeology of Berkshire. If there has been any serious mischief done, the perpetrator ought certainly to be brought to account for it.



We are glad to hear of a very important work which is being taken in hand by the Rev. J. R. Burton, under the auspices of the Worcestershire Historical Society. It is nothing less than the compilation of a bibliography of the county, in which it is proposed to include mention of every book ever printed that contains any reference to Worcestershire, as well as maps, and possibly engravings and books printed in, but not necessarily relating to, the county. It will be divided into three parts. The first part will deal with works relating to the county generally, under a number of headings, the heads suggested in Mr. Burton's scheme being: (1) Histories and descriptions; (2) tours, guide-books, and directories; (3) poll-books and elections; (4) county affairs, such as the administration of justice and the proceedings of public bodies; (5) ecclesiastical literature; (6) agriculture and natural history; (7) works illustrating social life; (8) dialect and folk-lore; (9) ephemerides, newspapers, almanacs, magazines; (10) Acts of Parliament (*a*) trade, (*b*) roads, (*c*) navigation, (*d*) railways, (*e*) private; (11) maps; (12) works of fiction with key to localities. The

second part will contain works relating to particular parishes, arranged in the alphabetical order of the parishes; and the third part will be an index to the authors' names. There will also be an indication where the scarcer works may be found, and the *Bibliotheca Wigorniensis*—when complete—will be a sort of complete guide to historical research, and a very valuable addition to the facilities to students of history, which are being accumulated by the Worcestershire Historical Society. We are only afraid this is of too vast a nature to be carried out, and that a smaller field of operation, at first, would have been wiser.



We understand that Mr. W. R. Williams, whose work on the *Parliamentary History of Wales* is well known, has in preparation a similar work dealing with the Parliamentary History of Herefordshire. The book will be published by Mr. Thomas Carver, High Street, Hereford, at 10s. 6d. net.



Badges and Devices.

By CLIVE HOLLAND.

ILLUSTRATED BY EDITH A. REYNOLDS.

BADGES and devices are of extremely ancient origin, and of themselves form an important and interesting branch of heraldic lore. The knight bore his device, or badge, upon the various portions of his attire; it was emblazoned upon his surcoat and on the caparisons of his horse; it was engraved upon his armour and his weapons; inscribed upon his things of daily use, his books, his plate, his household fittings and furniture, and even upon his bed itself.

Though the badge and device are frequently confounded, they are in reality quite different, and essentially distinct in character and origin.

The former (also called "cognizance," from the Norman-French "cognoissance," a mark, or token, by which a thing is known or distinguished) was a figure selected either

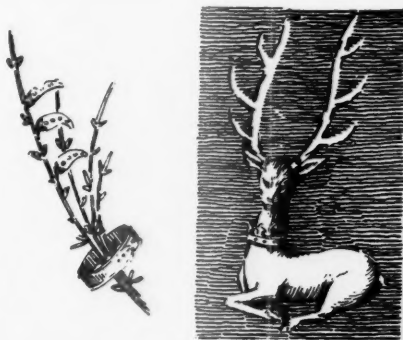
from some part of the family coat, or chosen by the owner as having some special allusion to his name, office, or estate, or as having reference to some family exploit or deed of valour. Sometimes, however, it was granted by the Sovereign as a token of especial favour or esteem. The badge was worn by the retainers of princes and powerful barons and nobles as a visible sign of their servitude or allegiance to the family to which they were attached, either by service or for protection. It was found glittering on the standard, and was embroidered upon the breast, back, sleeve, or any other suitable and prominent part of the dress, and in later times was stamped or engraved on metal, and attached to the sleeve itself, just as is the badge of a waterman or railway porter of the present day—one of the very few remnants now left us of this formerly important mark of vassalage and fealty.

Badges were at their height of popularity in England during the period embraced by the reign of Edward I. to that of Elizabeth. In that of Edward III. they were used in much profusion, and, in imitation of the Royal family, the principal families had each a distinctive mark for their retainers, a token probably better known by the dependants than the more complicated crest or arms of the liege lord to whom they owed fealty or service. Shakespeare notes this in "He wears the badge of Somerset" (1 *Henry VI.*, Act iv., Scene 1), and again in "Might I not know thee by thy household badge?" (*Henry VI.*, Act iii., Scene 2). Badges were hereditary in families, and to deprive a noble of his badge was a punishment of the deepest degradation. In *Some Rules and Orders for the Government of the House of an Earle, set down by R. Braithewaite, temp. James I.*, we find: "For the thirde offence... you shall openly make recitall of all his offences, and take away from him his livery, or at least his badge." Family decorations, such as livery collars, often to be found depicted in ancient portraits, were sometimes formed of the badges of the house, with one of the most important items as a pendant. Thus we find a collar of Broom pods with a pendant formed of a White Hart in the portrait of Richard II. at Wilton, near Salisbury, and the collars of "Suns and Roses,"

badges of the house of York, with the pendant of the "White Boar" of Richard III., the "White Lion" of March, and the "Black Bull" of the Duke of Clarence in portraits of those persons.

Many of the most interesting and inspiring incidents of feudal history are connected with the badge. The "Roses" of the houses of York and Lancaster, the "Broom-branch" of the Plantagenets, the "Bristled Boar" of King Richard, the "Sun of York," the "Bear with the Ragged Staff" of Warwick, are all intimately connected with history itself, and are familiar with the notable incidents in connection with them to this day.

Very few of our noble families retain this ancient appendage at the present time, though the "Buckle" of the Pelhams and the "Knot" of the house of Stafford are even now in use. We still find, however, the cognizance of many an illustrious family preserved in the form of an inn sign. As instances of this, the "Beacon" of Henry V., the "Feathers" of Henry VI., the "White Hart" of Richard II., the "Antelope" of



BROOM POD, AND WHITE HART BADGES.

Henry IV., the "Star" of the Earl of Oxford, whose similarity to another badge (the "Sun of York") decided the fortunes of the Battle of Barnet, the "Lion" of Norfolk, which shone so prominently on Bosworth Field, the emblem of the "White Rose and the Red," and many others may yet be discerned serving as signboards to village inns adjacent to manors and estates once belonging to the families whose badges are thus preserved,

which have now, however, in many instances passed into other hands.

Amongst foreign badges which are rich in historical associations, and which have become famous through being allied with stirring events, stand out conspicuous the "Porcupine" of Orleans, the "Ermine" of Bretagne, and the "Salamander" of Angoulême, all badges of France's Royal families, and then the "Biscia" ("Serpent") of Milan and the "Plain and Knotted Staff" of Burgundy and Orleans.

The difference between badges and devices, or *impresas*, may be more easily understood when the fact that the former was designed for publicity, and the latter, with its accompanying legend, or motto, in which some particular "hidden meaning" of the wearer was incorporated, was intended to mystify, is taken into consideration. The latter became popular, and were taken into general use in the fourteenth century; but it was not until the French wars in Italy that they attained their full development. Indeed, so general did they become that the ingenuity of persons learned in such matters was enlisted to invent and devise new ones expressing the dominant ideas of the intending adopters in love and war, and their sympathies as regarded the arts and political matters.

Giovio and Paradin, with a whole host of *literati*, were employed in this way, and even crowned heads themselves did not disdain to design their own devices. Mary Queen of Scots employed many weary hours of her captivity by inventing devices for embroidering, and a relic of this art existed in the form of thirty devices worked on a bed at Tutbury by Mary and her attendant ladies when residing there. Even high dignitaries of the Church were bitten with the prevailing art, for Mary, in a letter, appealed to her uncle, the Cardinal Lorraine, to compose a device for a girdle mirror "as one well-versed in the art."

It was on the Continent that devices were most popular—in England they never were so—and there the fashion became a craze, and, departing from their original character, devices soon degenerated into senseless subtleties.

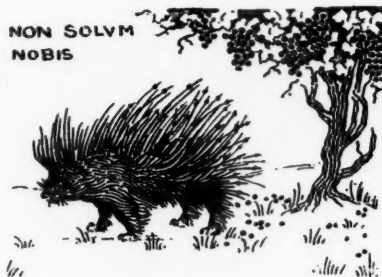
The device had to fulfil certain conditions, and was composed of two parts—the *corpo*, or picture, and the *animo*, or motto, as they

were called by the Italians. None was perfect without the two, and it was necessary that there should be a just proportion between the *corpo* and the *animo*. It was laid down as a rule that the former should not represent the human form, but was to be graceful and of pleasing appearance, the rules governing the *animo* being that it should be short, and in a foreign language, and that whilst not so simple as to be too easily understood, it should be perfectly so to those initiated or who were learned in such matters. As Sir William Drummond put it, "gravity and majesty must be in it, and it must be retired from the capacity (understanding) of the vulgar."

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries books of devices and works bearing upon the subject of such formed a very copious literature, and the number issued would of themselves comprise a very considerable library if collected together.

The literary academies of Italy were not only learned in the lore and composition of devices, but were also users of the conceit, and great ingenuity was exercised in the construction of these academical symbols.

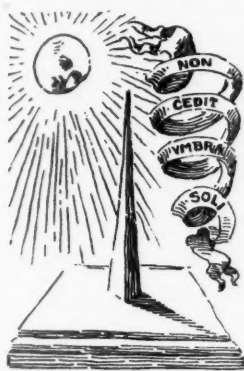
Amongst the most celebrated of these institutions was that of Amorevole of Verona, which had for its device a hedgehog, a grapevine upon a tree, and the motto, or *animo*, *Non solum nobis* ("Not for ourselves alone").



AMOREVOLE DEVICE.

This "hidden meaning" is comparatively easily understood when it is remembered that the hedgehog is reputed to gather the grapes, and after placing them in a heap, to roll upon them, with the object of impaling the fruit upon its spines, adopting this method to convey the grapes to its young.

The academy of Ardent of Pisa had for its device incense burning over hot coals, the motto being *Nisi ardeat* ("Unless it burns"), signifying that unless there is an ardent desire after great and virtuous things—either in

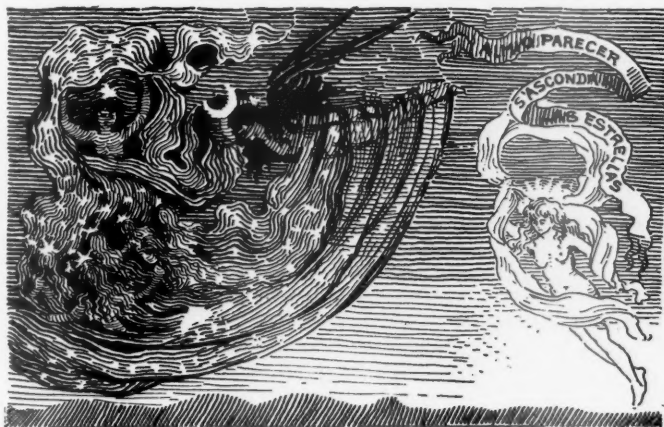


COSTANTI DEVICE.

literature or life—men can never hope to attain distinction, or leave a great name behind them. Costanti had the device of the sun shining upon a column, the shadow moving

Society. It was a representation of Hercules upon the funeral pile on Mount Ceta, with the motto *Arso il mortal, al ciel n'andra l'eterno* ("The mortal burned, to heaven will go the eternal"), a free rendering of Eccles. xii. 7.

The crane has played a conspicuous part in devices. A flock of these birds, each with a stone in its claw and sand in its mouth, and the motto *Vel cum pondere* ("Even with this weight," or encumbrance), being the symbolism of the *Insensati* of Perugia, implying that its members and associates, even encumbered by the weight and cares of business and public or domestic duties, yet found time and opportunity for literary pursuits. The strange habit of cranes to use stones and sand for ballast when flying is noted in Pliny, who writes, in the twenty-third chapter of the tenth book, "... then presently they ballast themselves with stones in their feet and sand in their throats, that they may fly the more steadily and endure (encounter) the wind." The suspended sieve, with the grain in it, of the Travagliati and its motto *Donec purum* ("Until clean (winnowed)") needs little explanation; it tells its own tale.



DEVICE OF THE DUKE OF ALVA.

with the sun, whilst the column itself remains immovable, the motto being *NON CEDIT UMBRA SOLI*.

The device of the *Inflammati* of Padua might well be adopted by the *Cremation* VOL. XXXII,

In many devices, more especially those of noblemen and noble families, historical or domestic incidents are wrapped up or enshrined. An example of this is found in one of the several devices of the infamous

Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of Alba, whose cruelties for a period of nearly ten years in the Netherlands have branded his name with eternal ignominy and shame. At a bull-fight some members of the Fonesca family were engaged before him in combat who bore the stars of their arms as their device on this occasion. The Duke of Alba (or Alba), learning this, took as his that of Aurora driving away the stars, with the motto *Al parecer de l'Alba s'ascondan las estrellas* ("At the coming of dawn (alba) the stars hide themselves").

A quaint device was that of Alessandro d'Alessandri, a Neapolitan lawyer, noted for his extensive learning, a serpent with both ears stopped, and the motto *Ut prudentia vivam* ("That I may live wisely"), the signification being that as the wise serpent closes its ears against the voice of the charmer, so the prudent man refuses to listen to the words of flattery, malice, or slander.

Devices were frequently applied to coins, and one of the oldest is probably that of Augustus Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, who, having been born under the sign of Capricorn, and having fought the battle of Actium, the day of the calends of August, when the sun enters that sign, adopted on his coinage a representation of the goat, with the world between its feet, that of the helm and cornucopia (a sign of plenteousness) being added. This same device was long afterwards used by Cosmo de Medici and the Emperor Rudolph II. of Germany, with the motto *Fulget Cæsaris astrum* ("The star of Cæsar shines").

The famous Diane de Poitiers had several devices in use at different times, perhaps the most appropriate being that of a medal, on the reverse side of which is a representation of herself trampling Cupid under foot, the motto being *Omnium victorem vici* ("I have vanquished the conqueror of all").

"Punning" devices were far from uncommon, and one of the best examples of the kind is that of Jacques Cœur, the noted argentier of Charles VII., which is to be discerned upon the walls of the Hôtel de Ville at Bourges, once his palatial residence. The device is combined with the motto, and consists of two hearts sculptured between the words *A vaillans* and *riens impossible* ("To

the brave or bold nothing is impossible"). This same conceit was carried out in his drinking vessels, which were made in the form of a heart.

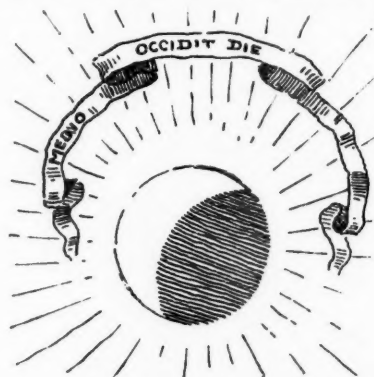
The devices of Mary Stuart were very numerous, as we have already stated, one of the earlier ones being a liquorice plant, the root only of which is sweet, the part above



A DEVICE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

ground being exceedingly bitter, with the motto *Dulce meum terra tegit* ("The earth covers my sweet one"), referring to the death of her husband, Francis II.

Another motto, an anagram upon her name, was *Sa bertu m' attire*. Upon the famous cloth of estate at Tutbury were embroidered, amongst many others, a repre-



A DEVICE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

sentation of two women (evidently intended to symbolize Elizabeth and herself), one holding the lance of war, and the other an emblem of peace, the motto, *Fortunæ comites* ("The companions of fortune"), implying that whichever fortune favoured would prevail.

The device of a lion taken in a net, over

which hares are boldly passing, with the words *Et lepores debito insultant leone* ("Even hares trample upon a vanquished lion") was doubtless emblematic of her sense of the insolence of many of her inferiors whilst she was in captivity.

A really beautiful allegory is one consisting of a device of three crowns, two opposite one another, and the third placed above them. It is symbolical of the celestial crown she hoped she would receive, priceless above the two earthly ones she wore—those of France and Scotland.

The last device of all, worked by fingers soon to grow stiff and cold, is that of an eclipse, with its inscription *Medio occidit die* ("Eclipsed at noonday").



Diary of a Tour through England in 1795.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM MACRITCHIE.

WITH NOTES BY DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A. SCOT.

[The writer of the following journal was the Rev. William MacRitchie, minister of the parish of Clunie, Perthshire. Although he left a good deal in the shape of "literary remains," these are mostly in manuscript, like the journal in question; but he was also the author of a very full monograph, descriptive of his parish, contributed to Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland* (part ix., Edinburgh, 1793, pp. 225-276), and of a "Meteorological register for the years 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824, kept at the Manse of Clunie, Perthshire," which appeared in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, vol. xiii., 1825. From a statement made by the editor of the publication last named, this appears to have been only one of a series of similar compilations which Mr. MacRitchie had already published; but no direct reference is given to them. That he was well known as an observer of natural phenomena is shown by two letters received by him from Henry Brougham, dated Edinburgh, February 16, 1798, and June 17, 1799, in which Mr. Brougham, writing as Corresponding Secretary of the Academy of Physics, asks from Mr. MacRitchie a detailed contribution relating to the geology of Strathardle and the district north of Blairgowrie. Mr. Brougham writes: "We have it in contemplation to publish a volume of papers; among these it is my wish to have a clear and satisfactory account of the phenomena near your residence." But whether this contribution was ever made, or, if made, published, is unknown to the present writer.

The diary now printed reveals the fact that its

author was a keen botanist, but it also shows that his tastes and sympathies were not restricted to scientific subjects. This, indeed, is otherwise denoted by his various MS. poems, in the style of Gray and Collins, which are not without a considerable amount of grace and poetic feeling, although somewhat lacking in the note of originality.

The whole journey described by the diary takes the reader from Perthshire to London, and northward again as far as Edinburgh. That portion of the diary which describes the journey from Perthshire to Carlisle may be seen in the *Scottish Antiquary* for January and April of the present year, and the section now printed in the *Antiquary* narrates the traveller's experiences between Carlisle and London. The greater part of the journey was made on horseback, but the section between Sheffield and London was traversed in the stage-coach. It ought to be added that the diary was originally written in shorthand (as were many other of the diarist's MSS.), but an exact transliteration by a son of the diarist's was made, or at any rate was completed, in the year 1842. It is from this transcription that the following account is now printed.]

[1795, June] Saturday, 27th.—. . . After leaving Gretna, instead of going by Longtown, as last year, take the short road to Carlisle by the sands; enter on English ground again, and get safely across the river Esk. On the south bank of the river, opposite the fording-place, there is a little public-house with this motto on the sign-post:

Gentlemen here take a guide,
To either Scotch or English side,
And have no cause to fear the tide.

Betwixt the river Esk and Carlisle have an agreeable ride along the east bank of the river Eden. See here the *Plantago media*, *Sambucus Ebulus*, *Jasione montana*, *Valeriana Locusta*, *Galium Mollugo*, etc.

The approach to Carlisle from the north-west is most pleasant of any. The river Eden divides into two branches immediately to the north of the town; the branch next the town passes under a bridge of seven, and the branch farthest off passes under a bridge of four arches; the two branches upon their union make a long magnificent winding, which embraces an extensive plain. On the south-east side of this peninsula stands the Castle, under a considerable elevation. To the left of the Castle you see the Cathedral, with its noble square tower. To the left of the Cathedral you see the town, the bridges, and the river winding under your feet; in the middle-ground a finely-cultivated country

along the banks of the river; and in the background the Cumbrian mountains elevating their lofty tops to the sky. Put up all night at Sowerby's.

Sunday, 28th.—Get up at five by the sound of the trumpet and join the 30th Regiment of Dragoons (Ulster Light Dragoons) on their route to Birmingham, ordered up there for the purpose of quelling the riots. Enter into conversation with a Captain Armstrong and a Lieutenant Newton, both gentlemen of Ireland; and march along with them to Penrith, where arrive to breakfast; put up at Buchannan's (Walmsley), one of the first inns in the North of England. It was not finished when I was here last year on my way to the Lakes. Here meet and get acquainted with a Mr. Cameron, from Glasgow. Prince William of Gloucester* arrives on his way to Keswick; and here for the first time I have the honour of seeing one of the Royal Family. A Lord Valentia from Ireland follows his Highness.† Dine with Mr. Cameron, who gives me letters of recommendation to some of his friends in Lancaster. After dinner (at dinner we had potatoes of this year, above the size of gun-bullets) set out for Shap, by Lord Lonsdale's, a fine place on the right hand.‡ Much old oak, which his Lordship will by no means cut down; a fine fallow-deer park; feeds much cattle and horses. Has a few red deer at a distance from the house near the fells (red deer in Martindale by the Ulswater Lake, but now few in number); parted with his lady; keeps a great number of servants here; his estate managed by two stewards, an upper and [an] under one; pass by his whimsical, half-finished, never-inhabited

village.* Arrive in the evening at Shap,† a small village high up in the country. Walk into the churchyard, where see the *Plantago media* in great abundance. (Here, again, I tasted potatoes of this year's growth, as big, or bigger, than a pigeon's egg.) This village had formerly a good market for cattle, corn, and butter; but the market has lately fallen off; the neighbourhood abounds in good pasture; remarkable for good hay.

Monday, 29th.—Rainy morning; detained here till after seven o'clock, when set out for Kendal across the Fells—a long, hilly road.‡ Find for the first time the *Primula farinosa* in moist, swampy grounds on the side of the Fells about half-way betwixt Shap and Kendal. Meet here Lord Darlington's dragoons on their march to Penrith, mounted on fine bay horses, and dressed in scarlet cloaks with yellow necks. About three miles north of Kendal have a fine view of the town with its environs. See here at a distance to the right the lofty mountains about the head of the Conington and Windermere waters; on the left the mountains towards the West Riding of Yorkshire. Arrive at Kendal§ about eleven o'clock, and breakfast at the White Hart (Maskew's). After breakfast walk up on the west side of the town to the Obelisk, erected in 1788 in memory of the Revolution in 1688, and sacred to *Liberty*. Have here a beautiful prospect of the town, consisting principally of one street, and the Castle on the other side. Near the south end of the town stands the church, by the west bank of the river, an elegant building with a square tower and a fine chime of bells, with the vicarage-house in its neighbourhood. The river Kent winds down the east side of the town, watering the bottom of a pleasant, fruitful, well-cultivated country. The shops in Kendal are, some of them, very magnificent. The houses generally two stories high, and each house inhabited by one family. The population of the place supposed to be about 5,000.||

* Marked "New Village" in Paterson's *British Itinerary* (London, 1785).

† Nine or ten miles from Penrith, a short evening's ride; in marked contrast to the eighteen miles from Carlisle to Penrith, performed before breakfast.

‡ This, however, was the main western highroad.

§ A distance of fifteen miles from Shap.

|| In 1881 the population was 13,696.

* This was George III.'s brother, William Henry, created Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in 1764. From an entry in the *Scots Magazine* of 1795 (p. 408), it appears that Prince William had spent the previous Monday and Tuesday in Edinburgh, that he had thereafter visited Hopetoun House, the Carron Works, "the Great Canal," and finally Glasgow, and that he was now on his way "to join the camp near Newcastle." This last statement does not agree with the statement in the Diary that he was on his way to Keswick; but probably this discrepancy could be accounted for.

† Arthur, Viscount Valentia (of the Annesley family), who was created Earl of Mountnorris in 1793. (*Burke*.)

‡ Lowther Hall, now Lowther Castle.

This place famous for its manufactures of woollen cloth, etc. Leave the White Hart and proceed to Kirkby-Lonsdale. Have a delightful ride to the seventh milestone from Kendal; here turn to the left* up a romantic little valley to the north of Farlton Knot. This mountain is celebrated by tourists as remarkably similar to the rock of Gibraltar, and it is composed entirely of limestone. On the way to Kirkby-Lonsdale, I observed a great deal of the *Betonica officinalis* growing by the waysides, also some plants of the *Jasione*, etc. (*Arum maculatum* at the root of the hedges); and on the walls on each side of the entrance to Kirkby-Lonsdale I saw the *Sedum reflexum*. At Kirkby-Lonsdale put up at the Royal Oak (Rawlinson). Take a walk to the churchyard; view the parsonage, a very neat one indeed; proceed up the west bank of the river Lune, along a beautiful gravel-walk, till come to a resting-seat, where have one of the most enchanting prospects in nature. Casterton Hall opposite, a new elegant seat of Wilson, Esq.; nothing can exceed it in point of situation. The bank where you here sit is very steep and high; the Lune makes an admirable meander under your feet, and glides in an easy serpentine course down to the bridge (said to have been built by the Devil; but the Devil never built such a bridge in all his life, and ignorant, superstitious people everywhere give him more credit than is due to him). Kirkby-Lonsdale, a pleasant summer village as any in England, but cold and damp in winter, on account of its situation being high up near the mountains. (Plenty of coal from the neighbourhood, and lime.) It contains about a thousand or from that to twelve hundred people. No considerable manufacture; a good many shoes and boots made here. About a mile and a half below the town is Overborough (Fenwick, Esq., deceased), a place of very considerable beauties. Proceed east from Kirkby-Lonsdale six miles to Thornton Church Stile, Yorkshire, within four miles of Yordas Cave. The bold shoulders of Ingleborough now appear before me; but alas! his head is wrapt up in clouds. Put up all night at Brown's, however, in hopes of a fair day to-

* The main road continuing south by Burton to Lancaster.

morrow; have at supper remarkably delicious trouts from the Kingsdale river that runs hard by. A heavy rain begins to fall in the evening, which threatens a bad day to-morrow.

Tuesday, 30th.—The mountains all enveloped in mist, the brooks swelled, and the rain still continuing. Rest in bed till eight o'clock; get up, and breakfast at nine on coffee. Look out with impatience for fair weather; no interval of the rain at mid-day. Dreary disappointment this: yet the traveller through life must sometimes meet with disappointments. Amuse myself the best way I can within doors: dry my plant-books; and shift my plants. About one p.m. the clouds disperse, and the sun appears. Take a guide, tinder, candles, provisions; mount horses and ascend towards Yordas Cave. On our way have a very striking view of Thornton-force Cascade, the grandeur of which much enhanced by the recent rains. The fall of the Kingsdale river here about thirty yards. From the rocks on each side, particularly on the left side of the Great Fall, small streams descend from nearly the same height with the great one, all tumbling with tremendous roar into the gulph below, from which the spray unceasingly ascends. This Fall much more astonishing than any I had seen last summer among the lakes of Cumberland, etc. It is not inferior, at least in time of floods, to the Fall of Foyers, Inverness-shire. Ascending from Thornton-force Cascade,* we come next to Keldshead. Here the river Kingsdale issues in a broad, deep, black fountain, perhaps not less than twenty yards broad, from the base of the mountain Gragareth. A stream of such magnitude as this springing at once from the foot of a great mountain must strike every stranger with equal surprise and astonishment. Ascend to the head of the dale, and come near the entrance of the Cave at the northwest corner of the dale, immediately under the base of the mountain. Enclose our horses in the sheepfolds. A shepherd joins us at the folds, and accompanies us into the Cave. Each carries a light in one

* It may safely be assumed that the superfluous "Cascade" is an addition of the diarist's, who was evidently not aware that "Force" had the same meaning.

hand and a staff to assist our steps in the other. Enter the Cave and quit the light of day. Large torrents of water roar down through the bottom of the Cave, increasing the horrors of the scene; pass through several currents wading up to the knees; come in to the centre of the most magnificent dome I ever saw or probably ever will see upon the face of the earth. Its length seems to be about seventy or eighty yards; but its height no one can tell. I threw up a small stone with all my might, which after a considerable interval of time fell beside us; but when I asked the guides if they thought it struck the roof, they laughed at the idea. It must be upwards of a hundred feet high. After scrambling over rocks, and wading sometimes in deep water, where to me every step seemed big with danger, we got up at last to what is called the Chapter-house, on the north-west side of the Cave, from its having some fanciful resemblance to a Chapter-house. Here the rocks are worn by the water into the most grotesque forms, and petrifications of different kinds appear all around; indescribably great! After passing about half an hour in the Cave, we returned slowly to the light of day; brought off some specimens of the minerals of the Cave. The plants I observed about the rocks at the entrance of Yordas are *Saxifraga tridactylites*, *Asplenium Scolopendrium*, *Stellaria nemorum*, *Polypodium fragile*, etc.

After leaving Yordas, ascend the mountain and come to Pool-pot-hole, and still higher up to Gingling Cave, where there is good marble with entrochi intermixed. There are deep gullies in the mountain, so narrow in some places that one might almost leap over from one side to the other; but he would be a bold adventurer indeed that would attempt it, for the deep below has not in some places been yet fathomed; and to look down into these pits is truly tremendous. We threw down stones into Gingling Cave, and heard them tumbling from rock to rock for the space of several seconds; sometimes loud and sometimes lower, till at last the sound died away, nor could we tell whether they reached the bottom or not.

Return along the steep side of Gragareth down to Keldshead, and taking a route different from what we took in ascending the

mountain, we arrived in the evening at Thornton Church Stile.

[The next two days were devoted to botanizing and to exploring the wonderful caves of the Ingleborough and Whernside district, of which the diary contains a minute description. It may be mentioned that the then curate of Chapel-in-the-Dale was a Mr. Elishaw, who accompanied our traveller in his exploration of the caves of Hurtle-pot, Weathercoate, Gingle-pot, Gatekirk and Douk-cave. The nights of Wednesday and Thursday, 1st and 2nd July, were passed at Ingleton, and thereafter the diary continues thus:]

Friday, 3rd July.—Pack up my plants and minerals and leave them to the care of the landlord to be forwarded to Edinburgh. Set out in the afternoon for Lancaster, a delightful ride by Hornby, etc., where arrive about eight p.m.* Take a guide and go up to the Castle, as well worth the seeing as anything of the kind I have ever seen. The new apartments for the State prisoners lately erected by Harrison on a plan that would highly please the benevolent Howard himself. Sixty-four neat apartments for them, with enclosed ground without for air and exercise. Go up to John of Gaunt's Tower, and enjoy an amazingly fine prospect of the town, the bridge, the windings of the Lune, the sea, and the distant mountains, etc. Put up at the King's Arms (Coulthwaite), and sup with a Mr. Lapworth from Coventry.

Saturday, 4th July.—Deliver my letters to Mr. Tinning, who very kindly invites me to dinner, and walks out with me through the town, by the shore, etc. Shows me the shipping; explains the genius of the people, and introduces me at dinner to some gentlemen of fortune and influence in the place; a Mr. Clarkson (Controulor of the Customs); his cousin Clarkson, Rector of —, in the neighbourhood, who lately married a lady of fortune, and who forsooth keeps his hounds and his horses; a Mr. Ashton, brother to a gentleman of three thousand pounds a year in Yorkshire, etc. After dinner go to the Play. Mrs. Siddons in the character of Lady Macbeth; her brother Kemble plays Macbeth. The representation very tolerable

* A ride of twelve or fourteen miles.

upon the whole, though Mrs. Siddons be poorly supported. Mrs. Siddons's Benefit. A brilliant audience; the Lancashire ladies in all their charms. After the Play, return to supper at Mr. Tinning's. Here introduced to a Mr. Stuart (of Appin) a Scotchman.* After supper, at the table of a kind, hospitable landlord, return to the King's Arms, and enjoy four hours of slumber.

Sunday, 5th July.—Set out from the King's Arms at eight in the morning, musing on my own people and the duties I owe them. Cannot man be devout in the fields, said I, as well as in the pulpit?

Canal forty-five miles upon a level (no locks till beyond Preston) to join the Duke of Bridgewater[s]. About five miles south of Lancaster enjoy one of the noblest of prospects. To the west-by-north Peel Castle, and beyond it a little to the left the summits of the mountains in the Isle of Man. Beyond [behind] me the mountains of the highlands of Lancashire, Cumberland, etc., far seen to the north and north-west dim in the clouds. To the west the boundless expanse of the ocean, with ships gliding with gentle breezes over its surface. Betwixt me and the ocean an amazing extent of the levellest country I ever saw, all enclosed and subdivided and sheltered with wood, interspersed with fine grass parks† (for in Lancaster [Lancashire] they have little corn), with neat houses and gentlemen's seats as far as the eye can penetrate. Black Pool about sixteen miles on my right towards the shore. Informed the company are not yet all come to the sea-bathing.

Arrive at Garstang‡ to breakfast. Betwixt Garstang and Preston, pass by on my left Clyton [Claughton] Hall and Berton [Barton] Lodge; eminent country seats of eminent esquires. Come towards Preston§ to dinner. Six windmills here for grinding corn. Preston a larger town than Lancaster; neat streets, and fine walks. Cotton manufacture

the principal one here. *Preston.* Dine at the Bull. After dinner walk out to the banks of the Ribble, here a stately navigable stream; last week I had seen it at its source, rising out of the mountains of the West Riding of Yorkshire, a *fountain* only a few yards broad. Preston a beautiful town, built all of brick made in its neighbourhood. The walk on the south side of the town, and the prospect from it, are exceedingly delightful. Walton Hall, Sir Harry Aiton's; Frenchwood, Mr. Starkey's. On the right, the late Mr. Parker's, Sheriff of the County; five miles further on the right, Aughton Tower, the residence of King James II.; Tuckworth Hall, the seat of Mr. Rosteram; Penwortham, the seat of Mr. Barton. Earl Derby lord of the manor. His Lordship in opposition to the present Ministry. Unpopular here. The Races (which continue for three days annually here) come on about the middle of this month. His Lordship then expected down here; and soon after that a hot election. Two superb rooms in the Black Bull; the one for dining great company, the other for private assemblies, etc. A good assortment of bedrooms.

Leave Preston at five p.m., and proceed to Ormskirk, eighteen miles. Pass the Ribble below the town. The river here runs under a good bridge of five arches. Have a pleasant afternoon ride. England now begins to assume a richer and more inland appearance. The country flat and beautiful all the way to Liverpool. Perfectly like a great well-cultivated garden all round. Rich fields begin now to appear of wheat and barley in the ear; good oats and beans in the blossom; potatoes also in the flower. The *Pink-eye* potatoe, as it is here called, is becoming the fashionable potatoe of this country; it is preferred to the *Champion*.

In passing along the public roads in this country one cannot help remarking the good breeding of the people, displayed even in their children. You never meet a country person here, young or old, but salutes you with a bow or a curtsy, and a "good morrow," if it be in the forenoon, and a "good-night," if it be late in the afternoon or towards evening.

The women of Lancashire seem to be in general, of an agreeable person, a remarkably

* This casual reference seems inadequate after the glowing words in which Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, laments the decay of the once famous Stewarts of Appin.

† In Scotland "park" denotes any enclosed meadow or pasture, however small. It is evidently in this sense that it is used above.

‡ Ten miles from Lancaster.

§ Eleven miles from Garstang.

good look, and a sound, healthy constitution. They have something *bewitching** about them, indeed; but many of the first looking country girls wear black stockings on the week-days, which is by no means an improvement to their charms.

Betwixt Preston and Ormskirk I observed the *Sisymbrium amphibium*, and, for the first time in its native seat, the *Butomus umbellatus*. About five miles north of Ormskirk, and in stagnant old ditches by the wayside in that neighbourhood, I found the *Hottonia*. Arrive in the evening at Burscough Bridge,† on the bank of the Wigan Canal. This Canal from Wigan to Liverpool is about thirty-five miles; its superficial breadth is about thirty-five feet; its bottom breadth is about twenty-five; and its depth about five and a half. Earl Derby lord of the manor here. Put up all night at Abram's.

Monday, 6th July.—Set out after breakfast for Liverpool. Pass through Ormskirk, a considerable town with four neat streets meeting at the cross, and there forming right angles. At the church there is a venerable old square tower, and a steeple with a spire adjoining. Bells ring constantly in England. Betwixt Ormskirk and Liverpool have a view of the mountains of Wales beyond the Dee. Observe by the wayside, on this track, the following plants, viz.: *Jasione montana*, *Iberis nudicaulis*, *Hottonia lacustris*, *Geranium cicutarium*, *Sium angustifolium*, *Nymphaea lutea*, *Cenanthe crocata*, etc. The crop here looks very promising. The oats, and wheat, and barley all in the ear; large fields of potatoes very well dressed, and country girls, with their petticoats tucked up, bestriding the drills and taking out every weed with their hands. The Pink-eye cultivated here. Taking up the potatoes here already of a very considerable size and carrying them to market.

The day becomes intolerably hot; stop at the public-house about six miles north of Liverpool, and refresh Cally‡ and myself.

* An obvious allusion to *The Lancashire Witches*.

† Burscough Bridge, three miles N.N.E. of Ormskirk. As he halted here for the night (probably for the sake of his horse), instead of carrying out his intention of going on to Ormskirk, his day's ride amounted to thirty-six miles.

‡ His horse.

Approach to Liverpool from the northwest. Vast number of ships under sail making their way out of the river. Put up at the Cross Keys near the Exchange, where dine; after dinner call upon Mr. Keay,* and take the grace-drink with him. In the evening Mr. Keay accompanies me out, and shows me the docks and the shipping. This infinitely the most wonderful scene of the kind I have ever seen; and one who has not seen it cannot possibly conceive any idea of it. Sup at the Cross Keys (Mrs. Walker) with a number of travelling gentlemen; some of them very entertaining; Welch, Irish, English, Scotch, American, West Indies—variety of characters.

(To be continued.)



The Demolition of the Rolls Chapel.

IT is difficult to speak with any degree of moderation concerning the demolition of the Rolls Chapel. It is not simply that a building with a singularly chequered and interesting history has been wantonly destroyed, and an ancient landmark removed, but a great deal of dissimulation was made use of to throw people off their guard while the chapel was being pulled down; and definite assurances were given, more than once, that nothing of the kind was intended. We have no idea in the least who was personally to blame in this respect, and we have no wish to know either. A distinct reflection of a very unpleasant character, however, is attached to the Board of Works as a whole in the matter. Had the same sort of sharp practice been employed in an affair of politics, we should have had the country ringing, from one end to the other, with cries of indignation, real or assumed.

It is, surely, a very serious consideration that any one person should have it in his power to destroy an ancient building of his-

* This gentleman was presumably a native of the traveller's own part of Perthshire, where that surname is one of old standing.

toric interest belonging to the nation. We believe, that in consequence of what has occurred in regard to the Rolls Chapel, an assurance has been given by the First Commissioner of Works that arrangements have been made which will render this an impossibility in time to come. It should, however, have been an impossibility from the first.

The Rolls Chapel was not one of the sights of London, nor was it a building with which, perhaps, very many antiquaries were personally familiar; and the interest it possessed, although a religious edifice, was historical, rather than ecclesiastical. Perhaps, now that it is gone, people will begin to realize its singularly interesting associations and history, and will lament, too late, its unfortunate removal.

There is a short but valuable paper on the "Domus Conversorum," or House for Converted Jews, to which the Rolls Chapel originally belonged, by Mr. C. Trice Martin, F.S.A., in the *Transactions* of the Jewish Historical Society*, and a fuller account of the building and its history is given, from the pen of Mr. W. Hardy, F.S.A., in the *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*. No one has studied the chapel more thoroughly than Mr. Hardy, and his paper absolves us from the necessity of saying much here, beyond fulfilling the promise made last month of recording the destruction of the chapel and giving a bare outline of its origin and subsequent history.

The origin of the chapel we learn from Matthew Paris, who tells us that "Henry III. built a decent church, fit for a conventual congregation, with other buildings adjoining, at his own expense, in the place where he had established a House of Converts, for the ransom of his soul and that of his father King John, and all their ancestors, in the seventeenth year of his reign, that is to say, in London, not far from the Old Temple.† To this House converted Jews retired, leaving their Jewish blindness, and had a home and a safe refuge for their whole lives, living under an honourable rule, with sufficient sustenance without servile work or the profits of usury. So it happened that in a short time a large

number collected there. And now being baptized and instructed in the Christian law, they live a praiseworthy life under a Governor specially appointed." Such was the origin of the establishment.

Stow, alluding to the Domus Conversorum, writes thus:

"Somewhat beyond this Clifforde's inn is the south end of New Street (or Chancel lane), on the right hand whereof is Sergeantes inn called in Chauncery lane. And then next was sometime the house of converted Jewes, founded by King Henry III., in place of a Jewe's house to him forfeited, in the year 1233, and the 17th of his reign, who built there for them a fair church now used, and called the chapel for the custody of the Rolles and Records of Chancerie. It standeth not far from the Old Temple, but in the midway between the Old Temple and the New, in the which house all such Jewes and infidels, as were converted to the Christian faith, were ordained and appointed under an honest rule of life, sufficient maintenance, whereby it came to pass, that in short time there were gathered a great number of converts, which were baptized, instructed in the doctrine of Christ, and there lived under a learned Christian appointed to govern them; since the which time, to wit, in the year 1290, all the Jewes in England were banished out of the realm, whereby the number of converts in this place was decayed: and therefore in the year 1377, this house was annexed by patent to William Burstall Clarke, custos rotulorum, or keeper of the Rolles of the Chauncerie, by Edward III., in the 5th year of his reign; and this first Master of the Rolles was sworn in Westminster hall, at the table of marble stone; since the which time, that house hath been commonly called the Rolles in Chancerie lane."*

This account by Stow gives a very fair outline of the history of the building up to the time when it became attached to the Rolls Office. After that time its history was mainly connected with the eminent persons who filled the office of Master of the Rolls; and, during a still later period, with the series of prominent clergymen, who as readers, preachers, or lecturers, were at times con-

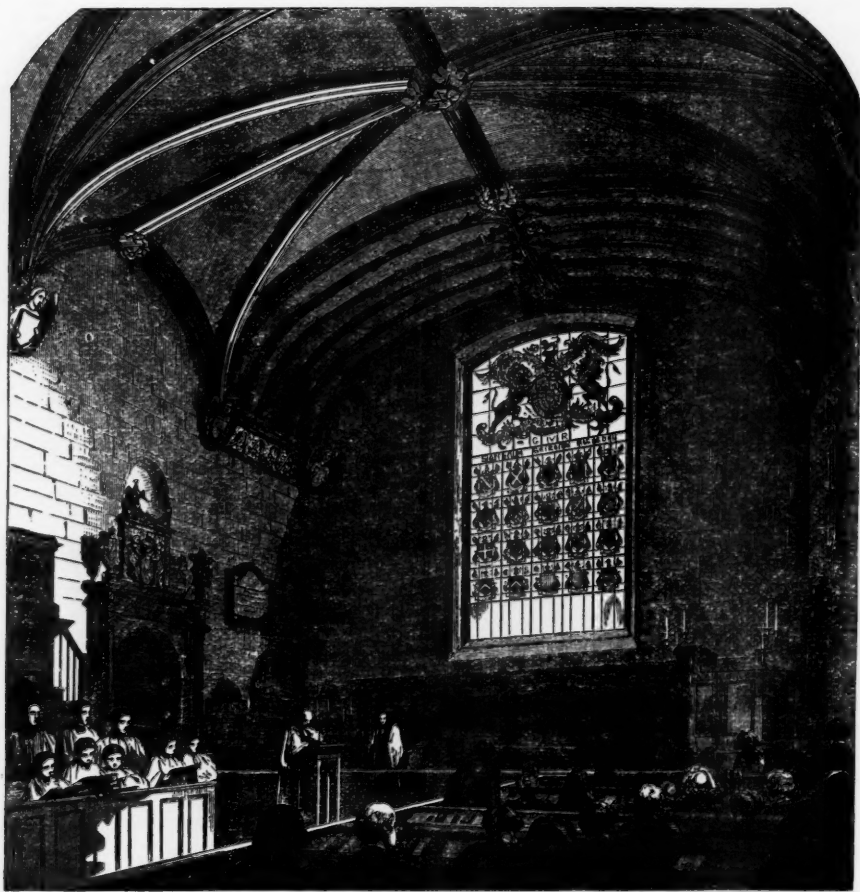
* Stow's *Survey of London*. Edition by W. J. Thoms, 1842, p. 146.

* Vol. i., p. 15.

† The "Old Temple" was the original house of Knights Templars in Holborn. In 1185 it was moved to Fleet Street.

nected with it. It may be safely asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no similar building of its size in London has had more interesting personal associations, than the now demolished Rolls Chapel. It had been often repaired and altered, and it was supposed that little of the original edifice remained.

of its history as a receptacle for the preservation of ancient records in addition. About forty years ago it was decided to remove these last accretions, and to confine the chapel to sacred use alone. In the beginning of 1861 the chapel was reopened, and we quote the following from an account published at that



THE ROLLS CHAPEL IN 1861.

The recent demolition of the chapel proved that this conjecture was wholly erroneous. After the chapel passed over to the care of the Master of the Rolls, it was made to serve other purposes. Within its walls, as of yore, divine service was celebrated, but it also served as a tribunal of justice as well, and in the later days

time,* together with a picture of the reopening service held in the chapel. This shows what may perhaps be termed its last flicker of life. Gradually the services were less and

* *Illustrated London News*, April 27, 1861, from an engraving in which the accompanying picture has been reduced.

less frequented, until it became evident that continuing them at all, under such circumstances, was a mere farce. At first, people were assured that although the Service would be discontinued, the chapel would remain, and would be used as a museum. Then, bit by bit, the walls were pulled down, and thus, by stealth, the chapel has disappeared, and London and England are the poorer for the loss of a very remarkable building, with a still more remarkable history.

The earlier Masters of the Rolls being usually ecclesiastics, we are told, in the account to which we have referred, that they "exercised the double function of a spiritual guide and judicial authority. Hence it was that, seated on a bench in the north-western corner of this chapel, the dignitaries of the Church administered justice to suitors in Chancery. Here, in the days of Edward IV., sate John Morton, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, the shrewd and sagacious minister of a shrewd master, Henry VII.; 'a wise man and an eloquent,' says Lord Bacon, who 'deserveth a happy memory, in that he was the principal mean of joining the two roses.' In this place also sat William Warham, another Archbishop, the fast friend and munificent patron of Erasmus. Here, too, presided Dr. Young, whose terracotta monument, supposed to be the handiwork of the celebrated Torrigiano, adorns the north corner of the chancel. Here also, in the reign of 'Bluff King Hal,' sate Cuthbert Tunstal, subsequently Bishop of Durham, the intimate of More and Fisher. And when around its neighbourhood nothing was to be seen but pleasant fields and gardens—whilst the Bishop of Ely yet gathered the earliest strawberries in Holborn and Ely Place—it requires no great stretch of imagination to believe that this knot of friends and famous scholars, Erasmus, Dean Collet, More, Tunstal, Fisher, Pace, and Wolsey, were the familiar visitants of the chapel and Rolls Gardens, the latter then as celebrated as those of the Temple in later days.

"A new generation succeeds. The waiting-woman becomes the Queen, the servant becomes the master, and Thomas Cromwell, in 1534, takes his place as Master of the Rolls. A few more years, and in the reign of Elizabeth we have Sir Thomas Egerton, the friend and early adviser of one then

scarce known to fame, but who was destined to eclipse Sir Thomas both in place and reputation—Francis Bacon. Then followed, in James I.'s time, Sir Edward Bruce, and, later still, a stern generation, clad in buff and iron, declaim to Lenthall, Bradshaw, and the Judges of King Charles, sitting in the place of Tunstal and Egerton.

"After the Restoration, the first Master of the Rolls was Sir Harbottle Grimstone, once a zealous member of the Long Parliament, a leader in the prosecution against Archbishop Laud, now Speaker of the House, and very humble servant to King Charles II. 'As Master of the Rolls,' says Bishop Burnet, 'he continued to his death, with a high reputation, as he well deserved; for he was a just Judge, very slow, and ready to hear everything that was offered without passion or partiality.' In his time the pulpit of the chapel was filled by Burnet, and when he fell into disgrace at Charles's Court 'this proved (he tells us) a great blessing to me; and I applied myself to my studies and my function, being then settled Preacher at the Rolls. I lived many years under the protection of Sir H. Grimstone, Master of the Rolls, who continued steady in his favour to me, though the King sent Secretary Williamson to dismiss me. He said he was an old man, fitting himself for another world, and he found my ministry useful to him, so he prayed that he might be excused in that.'

"At the foot of the pulpit, his initials only carved upon the stone, lies another Master of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor, in whose commendation Burnet would have found it hard to say as much. Sir John was related by his mother's side to the detested Jeffreys; was a thick-and-thin supporter of the Tories; and fell into disgrace when Speaker of the House of Commons for accepting a gift from the city of London of £1,000. It was of him, who had a cast in his eye, that a wag observed, 'Justice was blind, but Bribery squinted.'

"Whilst Trevor was Master, the accomplished and fascinating Atterbury succeeded Bishop Burnet as Preacher. His friendship for Pope, who loved and honoured him, and who has embalmed his name in deathless poetry, will be 'freshly remembered' when his fantastic schemes, political and ecclesiastical, are all forgotten.

"The next occupant of the pulpit in this chapel was the prelate of silent thought and lifelong meditation, who stands out the noblest object from the foul landscape of George II.'s reign—Bishop Butler, the author of 'The Analogy of Religion.'

"Butler was indebted for his promotion to Sir Joseph Jekyll, chiefly known now as being engaged in the absurd prosecution of Dr. Sacheverell. This Master's character is summed up by his admirers 'as a gentleman

acted all the days of the week except Sunday. A century elapsed; a new depository for records was demanded; and under the present sagacious and public-spirited Master, Sir John Romilly, the chapel has once more reverted to purposes more congenial with the pious intentions of its Royal founder. The unsightly oaken cases in which the records were deposited have been removed, with most of the clumsy decorations erected in the Master-ship of Sir Thomas Plummer, and several



TOMB OF DR. JOHN YOUNG, DEAN OF YORK, AND MASTER OF THE ROLLS.*

who meant well, was an upright lawyer, and an amiable man.' If the summary be just, it is to be doubted whether Sir Joseph understood or appreciated the sermons of the great metaphysical and moral philosopher on whom he bestowed his patronage.

"During the Mastership of Sir Joseph Jekyll the new Court and Rolls House were built. The chapel became a depository for rolls and records, where official business was trans-

highly-interesting monuments have been brought to light. Besides the monumental effigies of Dr. Young and Sir Edward Bruce, there is among these a remarkably fine marble monument of the Allington family of a period as early as 1564. In the west window are memorial panes of Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., flanked by one of Sir Robert Cecil, Lord Salisbury, on one side, and of Lord Egerton on the other. Although

* Reduced from an engraving in the *Illustrated London News*, July 14, 1860.

none of the earlier embellishments now remain, with the exceptions already stated, the restoration of the building to its ancient proportions has imparted to it a very improved appearance.

"The Chapel of the Rolls is now exclusively devoted to Divine Service, which is efficiently performed every Sunday by the Rev. H. Malthus, the preacher, and the Rev. J. S. Brewer, the reader, assisted by a competent choir. We may add that, in respect of being by Act of Parliament exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction, and in its seats, by the same authority, being perfectly free, this interesting and ancient place of worship is distinguished from all other chapels in the kingdom."

One word ought to be added regarding the tomb of Dr. John Young, Dean of York and Master of the Rolls, to which we alluded in the *Antiquary* last month. Its general characteristics can be gathered from the accompanying illustration; but it is very generally admitted that the effigy alone is, with any degree of probability, the work of Torrigiano. The demi-figure of our Lord, and the attendant cherubs all point to a far less trained, and less skilful hand, than that of the great master himself. The recumbent effigy of Dr. Young may, however, with every element of probability be assigned to Torrigiano. Those who wish to enter more into the subject may be referred to the admirable paper by Mr. Alfred Higgins, F.S.A., in the *Archæological Journal*. Now that the chapel has been demolished, the future of this and the other monuments becomes an important question. At present we have not heard what has been decided in regard to them.



The Account-Book of William Wray.

By the REV. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 81, vol. xxxii.)

[Thomas Marshall at Pottonn in bedfourthshire iii myles of S^t Neddes.]¹

Ite' sould to Thomas Marshall petty chapman the 13 of Aprill 1581, i^{li} pepp^r, iis. *xd.*; e a q' of an ounce of saffero', *vid.*; Ite' the

¹ St. Neots, Hunts.

* In different ink.

xiiij of Aprill iiii^{li} of pepp^r, xis. iij*jd.*; e xii elles e a d : of lynne clothe, xxixs. i*id.*; e iij ounce billament lace,¹ vis.; e vi ounce chene lace,² viiis.; Ite' the 20 of Aprill i pece of harborow lynne clothe,³ vs. *vid.*; e one dosse' brode gascon lace,⁴ iis. i*jd.*; e ii dosse' narrow gascon lace, vs.; e d : a grosse satte' lace, iijis.; e xij ounce of Inkle, iis. *vid.*; Ite' the 25 of Aprill, 1581, viij ounce of Inkle, *xxd.*; e d : a grosse of norage point⁵ (MS. apparently has *ponnte*), iis.; e ii^{li} of onnyon sede, iis.; e a grose white thred lace,⁶ vs. *vid.*; Su' totall, iij*jd.* xis. i*id.*

[Soulde to Ramys Gibsonn mynister of Patelay briges the xi of Julij, 1603. one book of S^t Augustynge de temprye⁷ e of the 4 evangelistes,⁸ e de herimata,⁹ and another boke of S^t Chrysotomes upo' the salmes¹⁰—price xviiiis.] * to be pay^d at mychaelmasse next com'inge. Ite' sould to Rob^t W^msonn, the xi of Julij, 1603, one scottes daggr^r gilde price iis. to be pay^d at the birth of his first childe thes witnesses. Sallamo'. Scotte. peter brandesbie. Raymvs Gibsonn.

(Upper part of this leaf cut out.)

Fo. 11. Stephe' Middleto' note 1590.

Imp'm' y^e 22 of Maye d : a yearde e nale cre. duraunce, *xxd.*; e iij dosse' corded buttons e ii dosse' whit silke buttons, iis.; e iij skens whit silke iii skens blacke, *xd.*; e d : an ounce e d : q' spa silke lace, xiiij*jd.*; Ite' the 14 of June iij yardes silke rashe,¹¹ xvix;

¹ Billament (habiliment) lace was in common use for trimming.

² Supposed to be lace made of chain-stitch, an ornamental stitch resembling the links of a chain.

³ Probably from Market Harborough.

⁴ Laces, as on fo. 1.

⁵ Norwich points or tags for laces, or tagged laces.

⁶ Laces, as just above. The four kinds here mentioned by the dozen and gross would be for lacing up various parts of the dress when buttons, hooks and eyes, etc., were less used than at present.

⁷ *Sermones de Tempore*, i.e., sermons for the Christian seasons.

⁸ St. Augustine wrote four books *De Consensu Evangelistarum*, and two books *Questionum Evangeliorum*.

⁹ *De Vita Eremitica*, ad sororem.

¹⁰ Homilies on the Psalms, of which only those on sixty of the Psalms are extant. It seems hardly likely that William Wray would have had these books to sell unless he had received them for a bad debt or in exchange for goods.

* Erased.

¹¹ Rash is an inferior kind of silk stuff. Germ. *rasch*, serge.

ē d : a yeard ē d : a q^{tr} tufte taffete, vis. iiij*d*. ;
ē xij yeards stattute lace, xiij*d*. ; ē a yeard ē
iii q^{tr} bindinge lace, xiij*d*. ; Ite' one hatte d'
the 14 of Julij, vs. vi*d*. ; Ite' the 2 of Septebr'
1590 ij ounce of fff spa silke lace ē i'ii*d*. in
silke, iiij*s*. iiij*d*. ; Su' is xxxix*s*. x*d*.

Fo. 11*v*. A few figures only.

Fo. 12. m^d that Mr Jho Saymo' owes me
the 24 of septebr' 1586, viij*l*. xiij*s*. ij*d*. ; Rhe
in pⁿ of himselfe the 17 of septebr' 1587, xls. ;
Rhe more of W^m Kettlesinge the 24 of Maye,
xls. ; Rhe more of Thomas Wenslaye the 9
of Novebr' 1590, xls. ; restes behind, ē to
paye juste liiis. ij*d*.

m^d that Mr christopher slingesbie owes
me the 6 of August 1586 the just sume of
iiij*l*. vi*d*. ; Rhe in pⁿ the 16 of maye 1593,
xls. ; soe restes, xx*s*. vi*d*.

m^d that Mr Jho. pullayne of Scotton owes
me the i of Marche 1587, xxx*s*. iiij*d*. ; Rhe
in pⁿ the 9 of Decebr', 1599, xs. ; restes,
xx*s*. iiij*d*.

Fo. 12*v* [Ite' sould to Mr Tho warcope
of est tanfild the 4 of June 1587 x yeardes
purple taffinge, xx*s*. ; ē iiiij ounce of silke lace,
vis. viij*d*. ; ē an ounce of spa silke, xx*d*. ; Ite'
3 of august a yearde ē a d : of cre. duraunce,
iiij*s*. vi*d*. ; ē vi yeardes of cre. ē blacke fringe,
iis. ; ē vi yeardes of petecote lace, xviiij*d*. ;
Ite' the 20 of octob' 1587 i^{li} of casse pepp',¹
iiij*s*.

Ite' sould to Mr Wilsonn of tanfeild the
xx of Julij 1587, 2 elle course camereek, x*s*. ;
Ite' the 27 of Julij iii yeardes whit mella', xiiis. ;
ē iij yeardes whit Jennes, iis. ; ē iij dosse'
whit silke buttons ē iiij skenes silke, iis. ii*d*. ;
Ite' the 10 of august d : a yeard of branched
taffete, vis. ; ē iii dosse' velvet lace, xviiis. ;
ē a q' elbrod taffete, iis.]*

[Paid Henry Markinfeild the 19th of Nov.
79, o*l*i. xs. ; paid Henry Clarke then, 4*l*. ; paid
Ralfe Barker, 3*l*. ; paid lenard Clarke, o*l*i.
3*s*. 8*d*. ; paid John Brigs, o*l*i. 11*s*. o*d*. ; paid
Will^m Gill, o*l*i. xs. o*d*. ; paid George Swetinge,
o*l*i. xviiis. o*d*. ; paid Will^m Jaques, i*l*i. xvs.
iiij*d*. ; p^d Cant for Backinge,² o*l*i. 1*s*. 3*d*. ;

¹ Case pepper, a species of capsicum (probably
C. baccatum). N. E. D.

* Erased.

² Perhaps Backings, the refuse left after dressing
wool or flax. N. E. D.

p^d Tho Dawson, i*l*i. o*s*. 6*d*. ; p^d George Char-
nocke, 7*s*. 6*d*. ;]* sume is in all 12*l*. 17*s*. 3*d*.

[Since to Easter Bucke by Daughter
Margrett, ii*l*i. 20*s*. o*d*. ; for sope to Fanne
Horner, o*l*i. o*s*. 8*d*. ; to mathew Boge, o*l*i.
1*s*. 6*d*.]†

the 9 of m^{rch}

Fo. 13. [Ite' d^r to W^m abbot for Mr Chris-
to, her Mallorie 1593 iij yeardes ē a q^{tr} syne
mella', xiiis. ; ē iij yeardes white Jennes, iis.
vi*d*. ; ē iij dosse' buttons, xviiij*d*. ; ē iij skens
silke, vi*d*. ; ē a yeard of browne canvesse,
xviiij*d*.]‡

m^d that Mr Richard bland owes me the
15 of Aprill 1594, the iust some of iii*l*.
xix*s*. i*d*. ; Rhe in pⁿ the 9 of Januarij 1596,
iii*l*. ; Rhe more for rent of a rode land, xvs.

[m^d that Mr Myles Stavelay owes me the 3
of Septebr' 1595, iii*l*. iis.]‡

Fo. 13*v*. [m^d that Jho. servaunt owes me
this 20 of Maye 1596, xxix*s*.

Ite' sould to W^m Mychell the 23 of maye
d : a pece whit holmes fustyo',¹ xvs. ; Ite' i^{li}
blacke fringe, iiij*s*. ; Ite' 1 pece blacke buff-
ynge, xix*s*. ; Ite xij elles white canvesse,
xxxviis.

m^d that Mr leonerd Beckewth owes me this
10 of June 1596 Juste liis. iiij*d*.

Ite' sould to Jho Crava' of Myddlesmore
the i of Julij iii yeardes ē a q^{tr} stro coler mela'
fustyo', xiiis. ; ē iii dosse' butto', xviiij*d*. ; ē
iij skens silke, vi*d*.]‡

Fo. 14. m^d that Mr Ingra' Gren dothe owe
me this 4 of Septebr' vi*l*. iiij*s*.]‡ ; Rhe in pⁿ
the 30 of Maye, iii*l*.

Ite' sould to Mr George Warckope the i of
August an ell ē a d : whit canvesse, xs. ;
Ite' iij yeardes whit mela', xiiis. ; ē vi yeardes
whit Jennes, viis. ; ē ii elles browne canvesse,
iis. iiij*d*. ; ē vi dosse' silver buttons, ix*s*. ; and
an oz. whit silke, iis. vi*d*. ; Rhe in pⁿ xxxviis.
(vis.) iiij*d*. ; restes to paye, viis. vi*d*.

[m^d that W^m abbot dothe owe me this
12 of m^{rch} 1587, the just some of v*l*. ix*s*. iiij*d*. ;
Rhe in pⁿ the 2 of novebr' 1590, iii*l*. ; Rhe
more the 15 of Maye 1594, xlix*s*.]‡

14*v*. [Ite' d^r to Will^m Abbot for Sr W^m
Mallorie Knight the 13 of Maye, 1588, vii
yeardes of fynne mela' fustyo', xxviiis. ; ē vii

* In different ink.

† Erased.

‡ Different again.

¹ See below in fo. 33.

² I.e., 'deliver.'

yearde white Jennes, viis. ; e d : an ell whit taffete, viis. vid. ; e vi dosse' silke buttons, iiis. ; e an ounce colerd silke, iis. vid. ; e ij elle browne ca'vesse, iiis. iiijd. ; Ite' d' more the 3 of Julij d : an ell gren elbrod taffete, viis. vid. ; e d : an ounce gren silke, xvd. ; e iiij yeardes russet Jennes, iiij. ; Item d^lr to Margreat greathed vi^{li} whit sug^r, xs. ; e i^{li} casse pepp^r, iiij. ; e ii ounce senymo' xiid. ; e halfe a pound ging^r, xviii. ; e vi^{li} proynes, xviii. ; e iiij^{li} great rasynges, xiid. ; e i^{li} cur-raynes, xiid.

Ite' d^lr to W^m Abbot for S^r Will^m Mallorie the 26 of Maye 1593. iii yeardes and a halfe fynne mella'n, xiiis. ; Ite' iiij yeardes white Jennes, iiij. viiid. ; Ite' an ell browne ca'vesse, xxd. ; Ite iiij dosse' silke buttons, xviii. ; Ite' d : an ounce colerd silke, xvd. ; more d^r to W^m Abbot halfe an ell tawny elbrod taffete, vijs. vid. ; iij dosse' tawny silke buttons, xviii. ; an ounce tawny silke, iis. vid. ; e iiij yeards russet Jennes, iiij.]*

Fo. 15. [Ite' sould to M^r Wilso' of Tanfeild the j of August d : a yearde branched taffete, vis. ; e an oz spa silke, xxij. ; Ite' to his daught^r the 12 of August i^{li} pepp^r, iiis. ; e i^{li} sug^r, iiis. iiijd. ; e iiij oz senymo', iis. ; e an ell fynne camerecke, xs. ; e d : a yeard holland, iis.]*

[May the 28 we begun to take milke of Ann Smith for a halfe penneworth of the day.]†

m^d that M^r W^m becketh of clint dothe owe me this laste of octob^r 1596 Just iiij^{li} xijs. ; Rhe in p^t 1601. for someringe¹ ii stirkes, xs. ; Rhe mor 1602 for someringe of one younge fillyc, xs. ; soe restes iii^{li} xiid.

Fo. 15v. [Bought of George Smith one chese weighs 12^{li} at 3s. 8d. ; bought of George one other chese of George Smyth weyes xi^{li} at 3d. ob a pound is 3s. 2d. ob, is in all 6s. xd. ob.]†

[Nouember the 21 Anno^q Domini 1673

To William Bainbridge for the chimbla money,² o—2—0 ; paid to Richerd Bell for the sesse, o—o—8.]§

* Erased. † In a large, bold, clear hand.

¹ Providing summer pasturage.

‡ In a later hand.

§ A tax of 2s. per annum on every fire-hearth in England and Wales, imposed by Act 13 and 14 Charles II., repealed by 1 William and Mary.

§ In a still later hand, and reversed position, at foot of page.

[Here follow, on Folios 16—207, lists of the townships in the several "Weapontackes" and Liberties, and the Barony of Sherburne, with the amounts at which they are assessed, the deductions, and the remainders due.]

Fo. 21.

The names of all the wakemen¹ of Rippon sence the yeare of our lorde 1400 in Henry the 4th reigne.

- 1400 James parcyvall . . . great dearth of corne.²
1401 John Lam . . . a great battell at Shrewesbury.³
1402 Peter Mylbie . . . The emperour Rob cam into england.⁴
1403 Will^m Norton.
1404 Thomas fontans. Richard Scroupe Archb and the lorde Mowbray beheaded.⁵
1405 Randall Backhouse.
1406 Jeofraye Thorpe . kyng of scottes sone taken prisoner.⁶

¹ The wakeman, *i.e.*, watchman, was the chief magistrate in Ripon from 1400, or earlier, to 1604. In the preamble to the Bye-laws of the Corporation, signed by Archbishop Hutton (1595-1606), it is stated that the office had continued from the time of the Conquest, and "by probable supposition" before the said Conquest, but we have no evidence of anything of the kind. In 1478-79 we find servants of the town of Ripon, called wakemen, attending to the shrine, carrying it probably, on the Rogation, Ascension, and St. Wilfrid's days, and so each year until 1541. In 1512-13 we find "divers persons" elected to the office of wakeman, so that *the* wakeman appears to have been the chief, for the time being, among a number so called. In 1567 the wakeman and other officers divers times took a certain ill conducted person abroad in the streets by night. (*Memorials of Ripon*, iii. 177, 259, 287, 345.) In 1604 Hugh Ripley, the last of the wakemen, was appointed first mayor under the charter of James I.

² The price of wheat was high, but it had been higher in some "years of famine" in the fourteenth century. See Rogers, *Hist. Agr.*, etc., i. 217.

³ The great battle near Shrewsbury was fought July 23, 1403.

⁴ I have not met with any other record of this visit.

⁵ Archbishop Scrope and Earl Mowbray were beheaded, with others, June 8, 1405, in a field between Bishopthorpe and York, about 25 m. S.E. of Ripon, for taking leading parts in a northern rising against Henry IV. The archbishop was afterwards venerated as a saint and martyr.

⁶ James, son of Robert III., captured near Flam-borough Head by an English ship, while on his way to France to be educated, in 1405.

- 1407 John Blowmer . a great froste.¹
 1408 John Blackburne.
 1409 Wyll'm Trowlope.
 1410 Peter Selbie, gt.
 1411 Lawrence Paule.
 1412 Adam Grene. K. henry the 5 began
 his Reigne.²
 1413 James Hebden, g^t.
 1414 John Daren, g^t. The battell of agen-
 court.³
 1415 John Selbie. The emperore Sygis-
 mond came int' england.⁴
 1416 Raife hawle.
 1417 Peter Allen.
 1418 Wyll'm Waul. The k. Regent of
 fraunce.⁵
 1419 Thomas Bruke. g^t.
 1420 Rolland Gill. The Duke of clarence
 slaine.⁶
 1421 Adam Man, g^t. prince henry borne.⁷
 1422 francis Scroupe g^t. K. henry began
 his reigne.
 1423 Richard Hebden g^t. . James K. of
 Scotts released.⁸
 1424 Lawrence Dunnyng.
 1425 Jheram blunt. A p'layment at Leices-
 ter.⁹
 1426 Anthony Day and John Snawe.
 1427 Abram Bell.
 1428 John Dikeby g^t.
 1429 Wyll'm Syngle.
 1430 John Blande.
 1431 Will'm Bollande. K. kenry crowned
 at Paris.¹
 1432 Peter Brouge.
 1433 John Pullye.
 1434 Raife Ratclyffe. a great frost.²
 1435 Wyll'm Geldarde.
 1436 John faireborne. Quene katheringe
 dep'ted.³
 1437 John Beane and Will'm Wilson.
 1438 francis Smythe g^t. a Dearth. bread
 made of farne rotes.⁴
 1439 Thomas Watson.
 1440 allen Newton.
 1441 Will'm Snawe.
 1442 John Wythes. Paules steple on fire.⁵
 1443 Adam Spence.
 1444 Lawrence Rawlinge.
 1445 Peter Webb. and John frebodie.
 1446 Thomas Porter.
 1447 John Staueley g^t.
 1448 Peter Cumberland.
 1449 Jenkyn Pratt. a co'motio' by Jacke
 Cade & he slayne.⁶
 1450 Wyll'm Fox.
 1451 Raife Toddl. a co'motio' by the Duke
 of Yorke.⁷
 1452 Lambert Johnson.

(To be continued.)

¹ Henry VI., now ten years old, was crowned in Nôtre Dame, December 17, 1431, having been crowned in England the year before.

² The Thames was frozen from London Bridge to Gravesend from November 24 to February 10.

³ Katherine of Valois, daughter of Charles VI. of France, wife of Henry V., mother of Henry VI., afterwards wife of Owen Tudor and grandmother of Henry VII., died June 3, 1436.

⁴ The scarcity of 1438-39 was the most serious in the fifteenth century, but not equal in severity or extent to some of those in the fourteenth. The use of fern roots for bread in this year is mentioned by Stow.

⁵ The spire of Old St. Paul's was one of the wonders of the land, being constructed of timber and lead, and in height about 490 feet from the ground, or 90 feet higher than Salisbury. It was in 1444 that it was set on fire by lightning, and so much damaged that it was not completely repaired for 18 years. In 1561 the spire was totally destroyed by a like calamity.

⁶ Jack Cade raised an insurrection in May, 1450, entered London July 1, was driven out July 5, and was soon after slain in Sussex.

⁷ Richard, Duke of York, had been the real leader of the party that promoted Cade's rebellion. In 1450 he came over from Ireland and headed the party of popular discontent, supported by a few of the nobility. In 1452 they took arms against the king's party, but civil war was averted.

¹ It is said that all the small birds in England perished in this frost, which at any rate shows that it was regarded as one of unusual severity.

² March 21, 1412-13.

³ St. Crispin's Day, October 25, 1415.

⁴ He came to reconcile the kings of France and England. There is a very picturesque narration of his receptions at Calais, Dover, Blackheath and Windsor, where he was made K.G., in Holinshed, *Chron.*, s.a. 1416.

⁵ Henry V. followed up the victory of Agincourt by a complete conquest of France, married the king's daughter Catherine, and ruled France as Regent from 1420.

⁶ Thomas, Duke of Clarence, brother of Henry V., was defeated and slain at Baugè, in France, in the spring of 1421.

⁷ At Windsor, December 6, 1421; when less than nine months old he succeeded to the crown as Henry VI., September 1, 1422.

⁸ James I. of Scotland, set at liberty after an imprisonment of 18 years in England. See under 1406, *note*.

⁹ The summons for this parliament was issued January 7, to meet February 18, 1425-26; it was called "the Parliament of Bats."

Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

Vol. LII., No. 208, of the *ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL* has been issued. It contains the following papers: (1) "Inaugural Address of the Archbishop of York at the Scarborough Meeting"; (2) on the "Old Chap Books in the *Bibliotheca Jacksoniana* at Tullie House, Carlisle," by Chancellor Ferguson; (3) "Opening Address at the Antiquarian Section of the Scarborough Meeting," by Professor Boyd-Dawkins; (4) "The Signs of Old Fleet Street to the End of the Eighteenth Century," by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price. The latter paper is illustrated. The number also contains an account of the proceedings of the society at its meetings, and a financial statement for the year 1894.

Vol. V., Part 4, of the *JOURNAL of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of IRELAND* has reached us. As usual, it is freely illustrated. It contains the following among other minor notes: (1) "The De Verdons of Louth," by the Rev. Denis Murphy; (2) "Ardfert Friary and the Fitzmaurices, Lords of Kerry," by Miss Hickson; (3) "The St. Patrick or 'Floreat Rex' Coinage; its Circulation in New Jersey, and Probable Connection with Lord Glamorgan," by Dr. W. Frazer; (4) "Ogham Stones in Kilkenny County," by the Rev. E. Barry; (5) "Ancient Churches of the Town of Wexford," by Mr. John B. Cullen; (6) "Miscellanea, Including two Illustrated Notes"; (7) "Book Reviews"; (8) "Proceedings of the Society," "Excursion in County Wexford" (illustrated), "Index to the Volume for 1895, Title-page," etc.

The second part of Vol. XVIII. of the proceedings of the *SOCIETY of BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY* has been issued. It contains *inter alia* the following papers: (1) "The Book of the Dead; Notes to Chapter CXXV." (continued), by Mr. P. Le Page Renouf; (2) "Chæreu to Hermopolis on a Bilingual Milestone," by Mr. F. L. Griffith; (3) "The Arrangement of the Twenty-first Dynasty," by Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie; (4) "The Eleventh Constellation," by the Hon. Miss Plunket.

The *Transactions of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY*, Vol. V., Part 4 (new series) contain: (1) "Harwich and the Siege of Colchester," by Mr. T. H. Round; (2) "Ancient [Essex] Wills," by Mr. H. C. Madden; (3) "Old Essex Manuscripts belonging to Mr. S. Chisenhale-Marsh," by Mr. W. C. Waller; (4) "Norsey Wood, near Billericay," by Mr. R. R. Branfill; (5) "A Saxon Grave at Broomfield," by Mr. Charles Hercules Read, Secretary S. A. In addition to these, the part contains accounts of the various meetings or excursions of the society in 1895. Three illustrations are given of objects found in the grave at Broomfield.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of *Annales de la Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles*, vol. ix., livraison 4. It contains an account of the exploration of the tumuli at Tirlémont. This paper is by Baron Alfred de Loë, and is freely illustrated with a number of figures of some remarkable objects which have been found at different times at Tirlémont. (2) "Les Inscriptions sur Ardoise de l'Abbaye de Villiers" (continued), by M. Paul Sheridan; (3) "Notice sur deux Statuettes Religieuses en Faïence Bruxelloise" (illustrated), by M. Émile Lhoest. "Procès-Verbaux" of the meetings of the society follow.

PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the *FOLK-LORE SOCIETY* held on February 18, the death of Mr. J. R. Haig, and the resignations of Messrs. J. L. Morgan, jun., and Arthur Dillon, were announced. The election of the following new members was reported: The Rev. Dr. Cobb, Miss F. Grove, Messrs. Ernest W. Clodd, J. F. Gomme, Frederic Hudson, W. G. Waters, and George Whale. Miss Eyre exhibited a Burmese crystal fairy ring, and a curiously-decorated fan, and a vote of thanks was accorded to her for bringing them before the society. The Rev. Dr. Gaster read a paper on "Fairy Tales from MSS. of the Tenth and Twelfth Centuries." In the discussion which followed, the president, Professor Rhys, Messrs. Nutt, Gomme, and Kirby took part. On the motion of the president, a vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. Dr. Gaster.

The sixth meeting of the session of the *BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION* was held on February 19 at 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly. Mr. Boskill exhibited a number of iron objects. They consisted of horseshoes of different sizes and shapes, one of very unusual form, which covered nearly the whole of the hoof; a boat-hook, a fifteenth-century key, some knives and two-pronged forks, and a padlock, the latter of late sixteenth-century date. These objects were found in excavating for the foundations of the new fire-brigade station at Whitefriars. Mr. Barrett exhibited a pen and-ink drawing, nearly full size, of one of several consecration crosses in Chedzoy Church, Somerset. The cross is foliated, and composed of a group of five pellets at the extremity of each arm, with a further group of five at the intersection of the cross; the date is the fourteenth century. In the absence of the author, Mr. G. Patrick, hon. sec., read a paper by Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., on the Parish Registers of Newbury, Berks. These registers are in excellent preservation, and are complete from the date of institution in 1538 to the present time. The handwriting of the earliest book is remarkably clear and distinct, much better than that of a century later; but the spelling of the names is a matter of the most perfect indifference, the same name appearing in half a dozen different forms in many cases. Mr. Allen S. Walker read a paper upon the Church of the Austinfriars in London, which he illustrated by a ground-plan, and with charcoal sketches drawn for the occasion. He described the recent discovery of the remains of what he believes to have been the cloister of the Friary Church. Owing to the demolition of a house on the north side of the Dutch church in Austinfriars, the nave of the original building, these remains were brought to light. They

consist of a length of wall running north and south at right angles to the church, some 40 feet to the west of the site of the north transept. The distance from the nave of the church to the end, including the arch, which has remained until recently embedded in the wall of No. 10, Austinfriars Square, is about 80 feet. Mr. Walker remarked that an interesting circumstance in connection with this archway is that the keystone has ornament upon the western or outer side, as though the arch had stood above and unattached to the adjoining wall, which might very well be the case with an arch leading into a cloister. Several carved bosses of a groined roof were also discovered, and the whole of the remains are in the style of the fourteenth century, at which period the convent was entirely rebuilt.

A well attended meeting of the MONUMENTAL BRASS SOCIETY was held on February 4, 1896, by his kind permission, in the rooms of Mr. Edward Bellasis, Lancaster, College of Arms, London, E.C. The report read by the hon. treasurer, Mr. O. J. Charlton, showed that the society is doing good work. Mr. Mill Stephenson read a paper on behalf of the author, Mr. Thomas Wareing, entitled, "Some Notes on a Brass-rubbing Tour in West Sussex." Mrs. Kennard Bill exhibited some interesting rubbings of the Ghent Brass, as well as of some Belgian incised slabs. The secretary to the society is the Rev. A. J. Walker, 10, Dunstan Road, Tunbridge Wells, to whom application for membership should be made.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

CHRONOGRAMS COLLECTED FOR VOLUME III. By James Hilton, F.S.A. Cloth, 4to., pp. xiii, 504. London: *Elliot Stock*. Price 42s.

Mr. Hilton's patient labours, which have resulted in this fresh book of Chronograms, are beyond all praise. Most people supposed that the two former volumes of chronograms, which he published ten years ago, were to be regarded as the sum total of his labours. Yet, here we have in the book before us another equally big volume filled with these curious conceits of a past age, and exhibiting a wonderful amount of painstaking work on Mr. Hilton's part. The hunt after fresh instances has taken the author to a variety of different sources, and a number of different places. Some of his discoveries are as remarkable as any he has previously recorded. We will mention two of the most striking. One of these is the discovery of a rare little book, printed at Louvain, early in the seventeenth century. This book consists of a series of verses, every two lines of which contain the date 1598, when a miraculous image of the Virgin is recorded to have been found, at a place called Omel, in Brabant. This discovery, and the after-history of the image, are

recorded in the chronogrammatic lines which form the book, and which give the date of the finding of the image, and its subsequent performances in the way of working miracles.

The other discovery is that of another book, which Mr. Hilton has succeeded in identifying as the work of an Abbot of Grafschaften in the middle of last century. This book contains the record of a number of events in some twelve thousand lines, and no less than six thousand five hundred chronograms are ingeniously wrapped up in them.

Besides books, a number of tombs and monumental inscriptions are cited, from such places as Aix-la-Chapelle, Heidelberg, Malines, and other places in the Netherlands and Northern Germany. All sorts and conditions of men and subjects are dealt with, and the ingenuity displayed is often very striking and remarkable. It is fortunate that the subject of chronograms has been attacked by such a painstaking enthusiast as Mr. Hilton has proved himself to be. Few people would have had half the patience he has exhibited in hunting out these curious freaks of whimsical scholarship. He has contrived to add several thousand examples to those given in the two former volumes. That alone speaks more eloquently as to the trouble he has taken than anything else can. We need hardly add that the book is got up in a very tasteful manner, and is supplied with a copious index.



RARE BOOKS AND THEIR PRICES; With Chapters on Pictures, Pottery, Porcelain, and Postage Stamps. By W. Roberts. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xxx, 156. London: *George Redway*. Price 6s. net.

This is a pleasant and an instructive book as well. No one knows more of the subject, or is better able to deal with it, in its various branches, than Mr. Roberts, and the result is an attractive book from which, moreover, a great deal of useful information may be extracted.

There is much food for reflection afforded in the Introductory Chapter, and a good deal of shrewd common-sense to be met with in other parts of the book, particularly so in the section on picture collecting, which Mr. Roberts designates as in many instances little else than "positive gambling." This, though a startling statement, is quite a true one. Many persons, too, will have realized, to their sorrow and disappointment, the truth of what is said at the end of this section, where we are reminded of the unfortunate fact that: "The man of means with a weakness in the direction of pictures is as fair game for the rising artist as for the enterprising philanthropist; the greatest sufferers are the legatees, with whom disappointment in regard to modern pictures must be peculiarly keen and disagreeably common. So long as there are friends, relations, and a credulous public, so long will there be a plentiful supply of bad or neutral work in the guise of pictures."

The book, however, is far from being all in this strain, but we call particular attention to what a specialist like Mr. Roberts says on these points, because his remarks seem to us very much needed at the present day, when collecting as a species of speculation is far too much in vogue. Mr. Roberts's censures and warnings are the more useful part of the

book; but not, perhaps, likely to be so popular as other portions.

In the section on Books we see that the Mentz Psalter recently sold by Mr. Quaritch to the British Museum, and alluded to in recent numbers of the *Antiquary*, is mentioned as having fetched the highest price (£4,950) ever given for a single book. *Editiones principes* have their share of attention, and the vagaries of taste, as evidenced in the ups and downs of the Elzevirs in the market, are alluded to.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter is that about Postage Stamps, for the information it contains will be new to most people. How many who were school-boys thirty years or so ago, and who read it, will not lament that they did not continue their boyish hobby, or, at any rate, that they did not keep their school collections? Had they done either, they would have found themselves richer men to-day. The writer speaks feelingly about this. He once owned, when at school, a little lithographed pamphlet about stamps and stamp collecting. This, according to Mr. Roberts, is now worth about a thousand pounds! Many stamps fairly common then, now sell for tens, and even, in some cases, for hundreds of pounds! An ordinary English sixpenny violet stamp, issued in 1864 and in common use at the time, is now worth a pound! Surely in no other "fancy" have values run up at such a ratio, and they are apparently destined to continue to advance.

The book is, as we have already said, a useful one, besides being full of interesting matter. We need hardly add that it is tastefully got up, and is printed in clear type.

✱ ✱ ✱
THE COIN COLLECTOR. By W. Carew Hazlitt (being one of the volumes of the Collector Series). Cloth, 8vo., pp. 300. London: George Redway. Price 7s. 6d.

We are not sure that we quite understand the object of this series of books. Are the volumes of the "Collector Series" intended as handbooks for the use of the collector, or are they to be looked upon as books descriptive of various departments of collecting? From the original prospectus of the series, we should take it that the former is the object aimed at; but if this be the case, then the scope of this book by Mr. Hazlitt is infinitely too wide, and the book is of no practical use to the coin collector whatever. It is absurd to the last degree to suppose that a handbook of 300 pages can deal in any adequate manner with the coins of all ages throughout the entire world. Leaving this point alone, however, (although it is a very important one), and turning to the book itself, without inquiring too closely what its object is, we may say at once that we have a very interesting and instructive volume before us. The subject is, of course, only lightly touched upon, and no attempt at dealing with any section of it in detail is made. This is as it should be in a book on coins in general, but it shows, at once, how utterly useless such a book must be to the collector with whom matters of detail are of paramount importance. Mr. Hazlitt seems to have been aware of this difficulty, and he has endeavoured to overcome it in the only way possible, by presenting the would-be collector with a broad outline of the different sections into which the subject might be divided, thus leaving him to

select which department of coin collecting he will go in for.

The following are the contents of the book: (1) Coins and Collections; (2) The Value of Coins; (3) Unique or Remarkable Coins; (4) Greek Coins; (5) Roman Coins; (6) The Coins of Continental Europe; (7) The Coins of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; (8) The Coin Market; (9) Terms used in Relation to Coins; and (10) The Bibliography of the Subject. Besides the letterpress, there are twelve plates of admirable colotype photographs of various coins. It would have been a more convenient arrangement, however, had the letterpress description of the plates, and the suggested market value of the coins, been all placed together. As it is, the reader has to turn to one part of the book to find out what the coins depicted are, and to another to discover their approximate value in the coin market. Mr. Hazlitt's remarks are generally much to the point, even when he diverges a little from the immediate subject of his work. In the light of recent events it may be doubted, (had they occurred a little sooner), whether Mr. Hazlitt would have spoken quite so positively, as he has done on p. 141, as to the temporal power of the popes having passed away "for ever." We have no wish to see it restored, but observant persons, who have an opportunity of watching the course of events in Italy at the present time, are far from endorsing Mr. Hazlitt's dictum.

There is a full index at the end of the book.

✱ ✱ ✱
OBITER DICTA: Second Series. By Augustine Birrell. *Elliot Stock*.

We cordially welcome this new and cheaper edition of the second series of *Obiter Dicta*. Mr. Birrell is one of those exceptional cases (Mr. John Morley being another) in which devotion to politics and a seat in the House of Commons, have not blunted literary acumen, or effected any hostile change in a previously-won repute. Not to know Mr. Birrell's writings and style savours nowadays of much unfashionable ignorance. Mr. Birrell is at once fashionable and popular, and this says much for the healthiness of modern literary taste. If any of our readers do not possess this series, this cheaper edition affords an excellent opportunity for removing that slur on their judgment. In these pages Mr. Birrell talks of Milton, Pope, Johnson, Burke, the Muse of History, Charles Lamb, Emerson, the Office of Literature, Worn out Types, Cambridge and the Poets, and Book-buying.

✱ ✱ ✱
THE HISTORY OF THE GILLMAN OR GILMAN FAMILY. By Alexander W. Gillman. *Elliot Stock*.

This handsome crown quarto of some 300 pages is one of the best family histories that has come under our notice. It cannot fail to be of special value to the various branches of this widespread family in England, Ireland, America, and Belgium. But if this were the only result of Mr. Gillman's labours, the mere private printing of these family annals would have amply sufficed. There is, however, abundant matter in this volume that is of general and exceptional interest, so that its publication is fully justified.

The pedigrees attempt to show the descent of the family from Coel Godeboc, King of Britain, circa

A.D. 300, down through Gilmin Troed-dhu A.D. 820, the founder of the Fourth Noble Tribe of Wales. There is something chimerical about these early descents, but, beyond all doubt, the family is of Welsh origin, and the legends pertaining to it are quaint and entertaining.

Safe ground is reached when we come to English records of the thirteenth century, and it is not a little remarkable to note how members of this family held various confidential posts about the sovereign's person in the Court of England for upwards of three centuries. John Gylemyn was King's Marshal, or Marshal of the King's House, in the latter part of the reign of Henry III. It was his duty "to hear and determine all pleas of the Crown, and to punish faults committed within the verge, and to hear and judge of suits between those of the King's household." John Gylemyn retained his post of marshal through the reign of Edward I., and was pensioned for life at the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds by Edward II. in his old age.

There are various entries in the Close Rolls, in the seventh, eighth, and ninth years of Edward II., which prove that one John Gylemyn was actively engaged as Marshal of the Household, as the King moved from place to place. Probably he was the son of Henry III.'s Marshal.

In the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth, members of the Gillman family occupied the positions respectively of "Yeoman of the Chamber," "Gentleman Harbinger," and "Keeper of the Queen's Storehouses at Deptford."

In the latter part of the book the tale is well told of the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge's eighteen years' sojourn with the Gillmans of Highgate. It was to the hospitality and kindly sympathy of James Gillman, surgeon, of Highgate, that Coleridge owed the comparative comfort and peace of his declining years. Various particulars referring to this closing period of the poet's life are now put on record for the first time.

Although Mr. Alexander Gillman's researches have been obviously very extensive and thorough in many directions, we are somewhat surprised to find that there are a considerable number of omissions, for it is stated that "many years" have been spent in the preparation of this volume. In addition to several omissions that might have been supplied by referring to the earliest folio index volumes that were printed by the first Public Record Commissioners, other fairly obvious sources have not been tapped. For instance, the calendar of the Bodleian charters shows that Dean Gardiner, of Norwich, appointed in 1584 one Nicholas Gylman, clerk, in conjunction with two other priests, to act as deputies during the vacancy of the see.

Nor is there any account given of the Gilmyns who were settled at York in the time of Elizabeth. In Mr. R. C. Hope's list of the York goldsmiths, which appeared in a comparatively recent volume of the *Reliquary*, Robert Gylmyn, goldsmith of York, is named as searcher of the craft in 1561. This Robert Gylmyn made several Elizabethan "communion cups," which are still extant, namely, at Burythorpe, South Stainley, East Cowton, Crofton near Pontefract, etc. Another member of the York family, Nicholas, was also a goldsmith.

The will of Robert Gylmynge, merchant of York, was proved on June 25, 1580.

Several other instances of Mr. Gillman's omissions might be readily given, but it would be tedious to continue them.

The volume is well illustrated with numerous engravings of coats-of-arms, brass-rubbings, portraits, and views. Paper, printing, and binding are in Mr. Stock's most attractive style.

❖ ❖ ❖
PREHISTORIC MAN IN AYRSHIRE. By John Smith.
London: 1895. *Elliot Stock.*

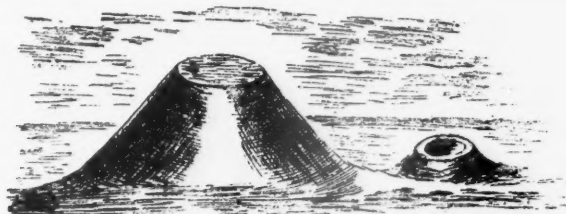
Anyone who comprehensively describes the antiquities of a given area is doing service to the cause of scientific archaeology which cannot be overrated. In the absence of an archaeological survey such work is an essential to the right treatment of the evidence to be drawn from the monumental remains of past ages, and it seems we may wait in vain for the Government to spend money upon this important work, or for the various archaeological societies to perform the duty which it would be eminently fitting that they should undertake. In the book before us a single student has accomplished for the Ayrshire district what has thus been left undone, and we cannot but congratulate him upon his success.

Ayrshire is rich in these monuments, extending from the period of cannibalism and savagery to the early pottery period in touch with late prehistoric times. The Ardrossan district reveals the most significant remains. Containing mounds of different periods, and erected for different purposes, there is one of these which the author rightly styles "one of the most interesting of its kind in the country." The most important feature is the peculiar position of the human remains, which occur in such a manner as to leave little doubt that the builders of this mound had been cannibals. Mr. Smith does not, unfortunately, give the details in this book, but he refers us to his able and exhaustive description in the Glasgow Archaeological Society's transactions. The mound people had evidently command of the hunting privileges of the district, as the remains were found of the long-faced ox, goat, sheep, red deer, pig, rabbit, roebuck, hare, horse, beaver, and seal. Among the antiquities of human workmanship were a stone anchor, and an implement made of human bone. Here, then, were the headquarters of a tribe whose civilization was very low in the scale, and who probably kept at bay for a long time incoming tribes who gradually hemmed them in, only finally to give way altogether before the intruding culture of a higher race.

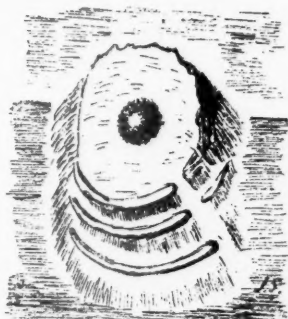
The most important group of monumental remains indicative of ancient settlements are the various moot hills or places of meeting. The most interesting of these, perhaps, is the Torbolton Moot Hill, with the so-called "Baal Altar" adjoining it. The moot hill is 23 paces in diameter at the base, 12 paces at the top, and 9 feet high, and is a typical example of this class of monuments. The "altar" near it is 8 feet in diameter, 2 feet high, and is situated on the south side of the moot hill. The curious fact about this is that fires are still lighted on the "Tuesday as near as possible to June 3, and the boys of the neighbourhood indulge in the ancient practice of leaping on the altar." Mr. Smith should have given us a fuller



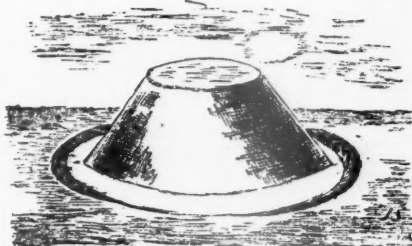
STONE ANCHOR FOUND IN ARDROSSAN
SHELL MOUND.



TARBOLTON MOOT HILL AND BAAL ALTAR.



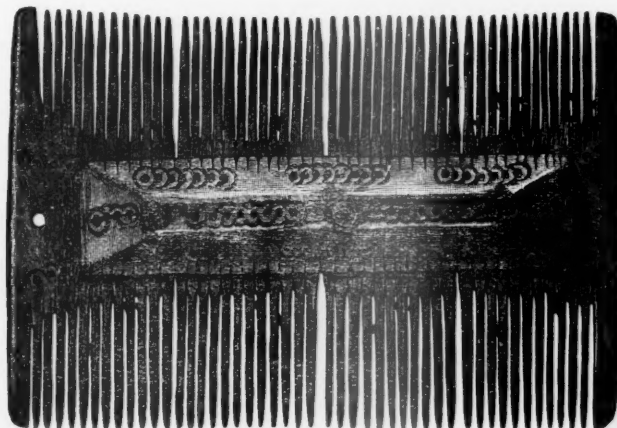
FORT ON SUMMIT OF KNOCK-GEORGAN.



DALMELLINGTON MOOT HILL, WITH SURROUNDING DITCH.



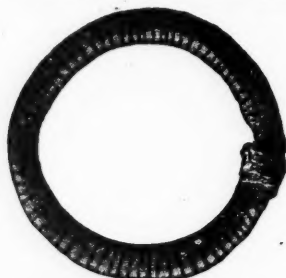
GAS-COAL-RING POLISHER, BUSTON.



BONE COMB, BUSTON CRANNOG.

description of this custom, and it is a noticeable fault in his measurements that "paces" have to do duty occasionally for more exact data. The Ardrossan moot hill is also an interesting type, and there are other examples given, that at Dalmellington being particularly perfect.

Turning next to the crannogs, we have, perhaps, the touching point between the prehistoric and Roman periods. The best examples of these interesting remains are to be found in the Kilmaurs District. The Buston crannog is in a low-lying meadow, which formed the bottom of a lake, and many of the piles are still to be seen standing in the erect position, with



BRONZE BROOCH, BUSTON.

some of the mortised beams lying about. The construction appears to have been of the usual type, and the evidence points to the dwelling-place having consisted of "one large pagoda like building"—that is to say, a household larger than the natural family must have inhabited it. This glimpse of the possible character of the social unit inhabiting the crannog is very important, and we should have liked a more detailed account of the evidence in support of it. The relics from this crannog are numerous and important. Hammerstones, whetstones, and other objects of stone-ware indicate the kind of occupations that were in vogue; and a small, roughly dressed block of sand-



BRONZE PINS, BUSTON.

stone has got two smooth cavities cut in it, and is conjectured to have been used for polishing gas-coal rings. A few flint objects occur, one of which is artificially polished, and is the only example to be found in Ayrshire. Three bone combs were found, one of which is perfect, and is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with forty-nine teeth on one side and forty-six on the other, a hole for suspension, and circular ornamentation placed in groups and lines. Bronze implements also occur, affording examples of brooches, pins, and other objects, and there are two spiral gold rings. Pieces of pottery, including an unmistakable fragment of Samian ware, and a gold



GOLD RING, BUSTON.

coin which Sir John Evans conjectures to have belonged to the sixth or seventh century, give some kind of evidence of the late occupation of the crannog.

The influence of the Romans is felt here as elsewhere in Britain, but here as elsewhere it is not the influence of an absorbing settlement, but the influence of a military conquest. All these remnants of a prehistoric past, survived right through the Roman occupation, were possibly carried on by living peoples during the occupation, and it is extremely interesting to see how such evidence as this bears upon the question of Roman influences on British culture. The roadway figured on p. 159 (Fig. 248) is a perfect piece of engineering skill, but it was never continued after the Romans left the island. Constructed primarily for military purposes, used, no doubt, for commercial purposes so far as it was required, it remained as much an archaeological relic of an almost forgotten past as any of the mounds or crannogs of an earlier people, and it is singular to observe that its traditional name of the "Picts' road" only confirms the view that its real constructors were obliterated very early from the life and recollections of the people of the district.

Each district is kept distinct, and Mr. Smith describes *seriatim* the remains in it. We could have wished for more systematic arrangement, for closer descriptions in some cases, for some approach to classification; but with these faults the book remains an exceedingly valuable summary of the archaeology of an entire district, for the compilation of which the author, besides consulting the available literature on the subject, traversed nearly "every inch" of the county on foot, and collected with his own hands hundreds of prehistoric relics.

BOOK VERSE. By W. Roberts. *Elliot Stock.*

Mr. Roberts has hit upon a happy idea for the last issued of that tasty series *The Book-Lover's Library*. It is intended as a pendant to *Book Song*, which was edited by Mr. Gleeson White two years ago, and published in the same series. This volume is an anthology of poems of books and bookmen from the earliest times until recent years, whilst Mr. G. White was content with gleaning almost exclusively from verse written by living authors. The arrangement of the poems in this collection is chronological, and the selection affords another proof of Mr. Roberts' widespread and discriminating reading. The introduction of some forty pages is a most readable essay. Mr. Roberts points out that poets have sung the praises of books for almost as long a period as they have sung the deeds of heroes, the beauty of women, or the charm of flowers. Both Catullus and Martial

wrote much poetry, and pointed many an epigram either in praise of books, or relative to book-collectors and book-makers. Dr. Garnett has thus happily rendered one of the most pungent of Martial's *Epigrams*:

"In spite of hints, in spite of looks,
Titus, I send thee not my books.
The reason, Titus, canst divine?
I fear lest thou shouldst send me thine."

Briefly this is a charming book, full of delightful extracts, and to our mind the best and most winsome of the series. As we cut its pages, a longing for quotation in these columns came over us with unusual frequency. For two extracts we must appeal to the editor's generosity to find space.

Sir John Harrington (1633) wrote the following:

"Against Writers that Carp at Other Men's Books.
"The readers and the hearers like my books,
But yet some writers cannot them digest.
But what care I? For when I make a feast
I would my guests should praise it, not the cooks."

Bryan Waller Procter, better known as Barry Cornwall, wrote the following exquisite lines in 1877:

"My Books.

"All round the room my silent servants wait—
My friends in every season, bright and dim;
Angel and seraphim
Come down and murmur to me, sweet and low,
And spirits of the skies all come and go,
Early and late;
All from the old world's divine and distant date,
From the sublimer few,
Down to the poet who but yester-eve
Sang sweet and made us grieve—
All come, assembling here in order due.
And here I dwell with Poesy, my mate,
With Erato and all her vernal sighs,
Great Clio with her victories elate,
On pale Urania's deep and starry eyes.
Oh, friends, whom chance and change can never
harm,
Whom Death the tyrant cannot doom to die,
Within whose folding soft eternal charm
I love to lie,
And meditate upon your verse that flows,
And fertilizes wheresoe'er it goes."

HISTORY OF ENGLAND UNDER HENRY IV. By
J. H. Wylie, M.A. Vol. III. *Longmans
and Co.*

The second volume of this admirable history, covering the years 1405-6, was published in 1894. At that time Mr. Wylie hoped to complete the work in three volumes; but material has unexpectedly grown, and we are now promised a fourth volume, with index and appendices, to bring the reign to a conclusion. The period treated of in the third volume is the years 1407-10.

The exceptional feature of the former volumes, which renders this work literally indispensable to all historical students of early fifteenth-century days, is continued with as much zest and diligence in these pages. We refer to the extraordinary wealth of

references that occur page after page—many of them to exceptional and little-known books and publications—which are given with due brevity, and without at all interfering with the text. Every sentence and every portion of a sentence is abundantly justified. It is quite impossible to exaggerate the value of these references to all antiquaries or lovers of old customs and old times. We have tested a large number of these references in a good antiquarian library, and have not found a single faulty reference.

Opening the book at haphazard at p. 41, the following are the first five lines of the small-print notes out of a total of twenty-three on that page: "1 Chaucer (S.), i, 132, 135. 2 Lond. and Midd. Archæol. Soc., iv, 324; Text. Ebor., iii, 41. 3 Nouvelle Biogr., s.v. Orleans, 803. Not 'envie' as Barante, ii, 199; Champollion-Figeac, Louis et Charles, 283, Plate V, No. 15; Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, iii, 339 (edition 1831). 4 Capgr. Chron. 300; P. Plo., iii, 19; Wycl. (a), i, 26, 94, 112, 139, etc.; ii, 21, 31, 297, 327; iii, 7, 88, 230; Pollard, *Miracles*, 34."

The style is vigorous and stirring throughout, and the striking events of English and European history of those memorable years are brought before the reader with much dramatic force. The following are the titles of the chapters in this volume: The Schism; Orleans and Burgundy; Calais; Guienne; Rue Barhette; The Gloucester Parliament; Bishopsrics; Bramham Moor; Ireland under Lord Thomas; Travel; Gilds and Misteries; The Shadow of Death; The Beauforts; Government by Council; Oldcastle's Parliament; Prince Hal; Popes and Cardinals; Pisa; Pope John XXIII.; Oxford; Arundel's Constitutions; Arundel's Visitations; and Prague.

Here is a fair average specimen of the nervous energy and vivid delineation with which Mr. Wylie pictures his more thrilling passages. It is a part of the account of the assassination of the Duke of Orleans on November 23, 1407. Even Mr. Stanley Weyman could not surpass it, and the description has this advantage over the writer of romance—every single detail is true and substantiated:

"In the midst of the cheer and jollity a messenger arrived with a sham summons, requiring his immediate presence with the King at the Hostel of St. Pol, and he sallied out straightway about eight in the evening, with five attendants and two linkmen. It was the beginning of the 'great winter,' and the night was dark; but he ambled along bareheaded, with his black-furred cloak flung loosely about him, singing snatches of a song, and flapping his glove against his open palm. He had ridden but a few paces down the street when he was set upon by seven or eight visored and muffled men, who sprang out from an empty house called the Image of Our Lady, where they had been skulking on the watch for him for the last six days. They dragged him from his mule, hacked off his left hand, with which he clung to the saddle-bow, felled him to the ground, cleft his skull down to the teeth at one blow, and fled foot-hot into the misty night, dropping iron cat-traps to check pursuit, and shouting: 'All shut, varlets! Blow out your candles!' like sergeants of the watch at curfew. The gashed and bleeding body was lifted from the street, and after due examination was laid out in the neighbouring church of the Guillemite Priory, in the

Rue des Blancs Manteaux. On the following day, November 24, they dressed it in the habit of the Celestin Monks, whose vigils and other Lenten discipline the murdered man had often shared, and for whom he had felt a singular devotion and affection, and buried it in their new church beside the Arsenal at the Porte St. Antoine. The Duke of Burgundy followed it to the grave with every outward mark of mourning and grief; but the corpse sweat 'forced drops of blood,' or should have, if ever body did. Outside the church the day was spent in examining bowl wives, barbers, brokers, water-carriers, tallow-chandlers, and strangers lodging in Paris. Men who were blind of an eye, or lame of a leg, fell under suspicion. The bloody deed was at first believed to have been the work of a jealous husband, Aubert de Flamenc, Lord of Cary, whose wife the Duke had debauched; but it was soon known that, though the fatal blow had been struck by a Norman squire, Raoul of Anstoville, yet the planner and instigator was Duke John of Burgundy."

The chapters on travel and pilgrimage, and the wonderfully vivid descriptions of the mysteries and miracle plays and other popular recreations of times of peace are some of the best parts of a volume that has not a dull paragraph from beginning to end.

Our only quarrel with Mr. Wylie—and it is a very mild one—is that he lets the exuberance of his vocabulary occasionally run away with him in the adoption of archaic and obsolete terms that only bewilder.



DIE NORTHUMBRISCHEN RUNENSTEINE. BEITRÄGE ZUR TEXTKRITIK. Grammatik und Glossar. Von Wilhelm Vietor. Mit einer Übersichtskarte und 7 Tafeln in Lichtdruck. Marburg in Hessen. N. G. Elwert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung. 1895. 4to., pp. viii and 50, map, and seven plates, including nineteen figures.

The title of this work will explain even to the English reader much of the nature of its contents. It gives sufficient accounts of most of the stones bearing Runic inscriptions that have been found in Northumbria. The writer wisely avoids committing himself to readings where the inscriptions have become illegible. He is not aware of some of the most recent finds, that for instance at Kirkheaton, described and figured by the Rev. J. T. Fowler in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xii., 136-138 (1893). The grammar and glossary appear to be very well done in a thoroughly scientific way, with constant references to the inscriptions on the stones described in the earlier portion of the work.

The plates are not first-rate. Some of the figures have been photographed, not from the stones themselves, but from casts, and consequently have a somewhat washed-out effect. Others, again, are on too small a scale. In such cases, however, as that of the Bingley inscription (Fig. 15) the surface of the stone has perished to such an extent that only a letter or two here and there can be made out, and that with difficulty. It can just be seen that there has been a Runic inscription, and that is about all. In such cases a representation by some photographic process is of the only kind that has any scientific value, for no man's imaginations have had any effect on it so long as the letters themselves have not been "restored"

in any way. Notwithstanding any little drawbacks that we have mentioned, the book under notice is certainly one which ought to be in the hands of all interested in Runic inscriptions. The price is not mentioned, but it cannot be very high.



Short Notes and Correspondence.

MANORIAL COURTS.

I am glad to know that the custom of holding manor courts is not dying out, though in some places, notably at Old Malton, the manor court is made a prelude to a convivial dinner with loyal toasts and speeches, and a eulogy on the lord of the manor for his liberality in a large remission of rent, not forgetting, like *Oliver Twist*, of immortal memory, to ask for more; politics often follow, and the proceedings are kept up with harmony for some time longer. I take it that the citation by the bailiff for the Right Hon. Emily Foley, and Dame Mildred Anne Scott, the ladies of the Manor of Wednesbury, to hold their court, is the correct form, and embodies all that is usually done at the manor courts of the present day. There is no doubt that these courts are useful as reminders of what is due from the lord of the manor to the tenants, and what is due to him from them. They also record various matters in the Court Rolls, the entry of which is of sufficient consequence to prevent many a disagreement, or even a lawsuit. They are a sort of Feudal Parish Councils, and bring the lord of the manor and his friends in excellent touch with each other. I may mention that here in my parish of Compton Chamberlayne, Court Leets and Court Barons have been held from time immemorial. Presentments of various kinds are made by the jury, which are considered binding by custom and equity. The lives in existence on the lifeholds and copyholds are inquired into, and if there is any doubt the party owning the property is required to produce them within a given time. Sundry nuisances and encroachments, repairs of foot-bridges, cleansing of water-courses, etc., are all made subjects of presentments, and a fine is imposed for non-compliance or non-attendance. The court is held by the steward of the manor. Refreshment is afterwards provided by the lord of the manor.

CHARLES PENRUDDOCK.

Compton Park, Salisbury, February 28, 1896.

POITIERS SERVICE BOOKS.

Owing to pressure on our space, it has been found necessary to hold over the advertisement, alluded to in "Notes of the Month," until May.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.